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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

FASCISTI ATTITUDE REGARDING VATICAN AROUSES CURIOSITY

Improved Relations Are Anticipated in Papal Circles—Government Friendly to U. S.

By Special Cable
ROME, Nov. 2.—The Vatican is closely following the latest events in Italy. When civil war seemed imminent the Pope issued an appeal to the bishops in Italy, urging them to use their influence in order to persuade the Italians to remain calm. The Vatican beside being guarded as to the interior by papal troops is surrounded by Italian military police to prevent any possible disturbance. The rumor that Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, had summoned the ambassadors accredited to the Vatican in order to make a report on the Italian internal situation, is officially denied. However, owing to the interruption of telegraph and telephonic communications, the Vatican has been kept apart from the rest of the world for one day. It is unknown what will be the policy of the new Government toward the Vatican and if the same unofficial cordial relations which have been existing lately will be maintained. When Signor Bonomi was Premier, the influence of the Vatican was so great that the ministers belonging to that party called at the Vatican in order to present the Italian Government's sympathies for the passing away of the pontiff. Now the Popular Party's representation in the Cabinet is much smaller. The press has lately reported the campaign for a solution of the Roman Catholic question but it is doubtful if it will be continued now with an extreme national Government in power.

Vatican Objects to Disturbances
However the recent disturbances give the Roman Catholics fresh reason for urging a solution, since the Vatican is not able to carry on its work while it is entirely surrounded by fighting factions. In the Fascist organization are several priests whom three who had been chaplains during the war, marched in the patriotic procession wearing war decorations. But generally speaking Fascism is rather hostile to the priesthood, since in the past so many priests have joined the Popular Party, who, with the Socialists have the most for its greatest enemies. Recently the Vatican issued a letter, ordering the priests to avoid all political connections, which step persuaded Fascism to look on the Vatican with kinder eyes. Presumably the priests in the procession will be called to order, but this is not likely to affect papal-Italian relations. Probably the Vatican will discreetly avoid temporarily all questions likely to offend Italian susceptibilities, while forging apparently all imperialist schemes, thereby winning governmental support to the Vatican's own policy in Palestine, Russia, Greece and elsewhere. By adopting such an attitude the Vatican is liable to postpone considerably by the change of the Italian Government.

Italians Need American Help
Judging from a statement made to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Benito Mussolini, the new Prime Minister, and from declarations of the Fascist leaders, also from the warmth of Signor Mussolini's telegram to Charles E. Hughes, it would appear that one of the main points of the Government's foreign program will be friendship for America. The Italians realize that they will need foreign capital to reconstruct their industries and raw materials to run them, and they do not desire to obtain them from France or England which they consider have treated Italy unjustly since the war. Also unless Signor Mussolini's policy changes there will be a great deal of friction between Italy and Yugoslavia which might render the relations with England and France less cordial, whereas they consider those with the United States will be unaffected. The exchange of telegrams between Count Sforza, Ambassador to France, and the Premier is evidence of a great impression. It will be remembered that the Fascists violently criticized Count Sforza's Fiume policy.

MR. BONAR LAW EXPRESSES HOPE OF AMERICAN INTEREST

Prime Minister Hopes United States Will Join League—His Policy Generally Is One of Negation

LONDON, Nov. 2. (By The Associated Press).—The British Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, in an address to a meeting of women in Drury Lane Theatre this afternoon said: "As regards foreign policy I venture to express the hope that America may gradually take an interest in the League of Nations in some form or other and may gradually feel that it is her duty to help in the chaos in which the war has left the world."
"Our relations with France must be the keynote of our foreign policy," the Prime Minister declared. "As to the position in the Near East," the Premier went on, "what I hope for from the conference is that there may be a settlement which will give peace to that part of the world and which will enable us to bring our troops back and cease spending money in those distant regions."
"As to the home policy the most important thing is to cut down expenditures. Without that there can be no reduction in taxation."

INTENSITY OF WET CAMPAIGN PROVES NEED FOR DRY VOTERS TO SHOW NEW YORK STRENGTH

Candidates' Attitude Toward State and Federal Prohibition Laws Indicated by Their Replies to Questionnaire—List Issued Covering State

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Realizing the tremendous importance to their cause from a moral and political standpoint resultant from a New York State victory, the wets are bending every energy to elect, next Tuesday, those candidates who either are pledged to openly or are sympathetically inclined toward a modification of the Volstead Act to permit trafficking in light wines and beer.
The liquor interests of the United States and Europe are keenly alert to the possible favorable reaction abroad to a wet triumph in this State, which contains the metropolis of the New World, and which to many foreigners represents a generous part of America, and the opinion of whose populace is regarded in the same light. Thus it is not difficult to understand the machinations of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and other wet organizations which consider the game worth the utmost effort.

The state Democratic organization, with former Governor Alfred E. Smith, an avowed wet, as its gubernatorial standard bearer, is the chief medium through which the anti-prohibitionists express themselves. The party's state platform includes a light-wines-and-beer plank. The Republican candidate for Governor is the incumbent Nathan L. Miller, pledged on his record to law enforcement, whose administration at Albany during the last two years has brought aid and comfort to the prohibition interests, despite his personal views against prohibition.

Summons to Action
An election bulletin prepared by the Anti-Saloon League of New York, from records and replies received from candidates for political office, is an enlightening call to the State's voters who purpose registering their ballot support of constitutional and state prohibition enforcement at the polls next Tuesday.
There is reason, it is said, to expect that the aggressive tactics and bombast of the wets, or self-styled "liberals," are due to receive a silencing blow from the electorate, but this can be accomplished properly only by the concerted action of all law-abiding citizens against would-be modifiers of the Volstead law. The advocates of legalized light wines and beer have been discovered to be the undisguised saloon promoting, brewing and distilling interests.

Questions Put to Candidates
The following questions were submitted by the Anti-Saloon League to candidates for the New York State Legislature:
If nominated and elected a member of the Legislature of the State of New York, will you: (1) Favor and vote for any measure or measures designed to make more effective the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment which have the approval of a majority of the supporters of prohibition in the Legislature? (2) Will you oppose and vote against any measure or measures designed to weaken the present enforcement laws of the State of New York which are opposed by a majority of the friends of prohibition in the Legislature? (3) Will you favor and vote for the repeal of the Volstead Act?

"We must maintain our naval position," the Prime Minister declared later on. "We must retain forces adequate for the security of the Empire."
Mr. Bonar Law said Lord Balfour had asserted that the coalition had been wantonly destroyed. That was not a true picture of the situation, however.
"The real cause of that change," he added, "is that the people of this country everywhere felt that under Lloyd George's rule we did not know where we are today and cannot tell where we will be tomorrow."
"The former Prime Minister is a man of tremendous energy and surprising vitality. Whenever any big question or emergency arose he undertook to deal with it. That is not my idea of fulfilling these important functions. My idea is that of a man at the head of a big business who allows the work to be done by others and gives general supervision. That is the change we mean to make."

EXPLANATION OF LAWYER'S ACTIVITY AGAINST DRY LAW

Retraction Asked For, so Correction Is Made of Interpretation of His Appearance

In accordance with a demand made by attorneys for Charles S. Rackemann, The Christian Science Monitor prints, as prominently as it did the article which prompted the letter, the following:
Peabody, Arnold, Batchelder & Luther, Counselors at Law, 10 State St., Boston, Mass., Oct. 26, 1922.
Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
Sir:—

On the front page of your issue of Oct. 2, 1922, you printed an article under the headline, "Dry See New For to Fight in Sentinels of Republic." Among other statements contained in this article is the following:
"Another incorporator and source of influence of the Sentinels is Charles S. Rackemann, also of Milton. He also is a director of the Constitutional Liberty League and is claimed by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment as one of its 'nationally prominent members.' The slogan of this association is 'Beers and Light Wines Now, But No Saloon Ever.' Just where or how the beers and light wines are to be sold, if not in a saloon, does not appear. Mr. Rackemann has also appeared at the State House for certain liquor interests."

The statement in the above quotation that "Mr. Rackemann has also appeared at the State House for certain liquor interests" is absolutely false, as you might have ascertained upon the slightest investigation. Mr. Rackemann has never directly or indirectly appeared at the State House for any liquor interest whatsoever. The statement in your paper having only recently been called to Mr. Rackemann's attention, we are instructed by him to demand an immediate retraction of this wholly untrue and libelous statement and will ask you to publish such retraction in as prominent a position in your paper as was given to the article contained in your issue of Oct. 26.

Very truly yours,
(Signed)
PEABODY, ARNOLD, BATCHELDER & LUTHER.

Precise Truth Desired
Upon investigation the Monitor is convinced that its assertion was incorrect in form, and being desirous of stating only the precise truth, withdraws it. Mr. Rackemann's repeated appearances, both direct and indirect, at the State House, were in opposition to prohibition. Evidently, however, liquor interests were thereby served directly or indirectly.

The statement to which Mr. Rackemann has taken exception was intended to mean that he appeared on the side of liquor as shown by apparently reliable information, such as the following:
On March 19, 1918, Mr. Rackemann appeared before the Committee on Federal Relations at the State House in opposition to the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment. It was chronicled in one Boston newspaper on the same day under the caption,

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India's Financial Position Is to Be Investigated

By Special Cable
Calcutta, Nov. 2
The Indian financial position is considered worthy of serious attention in view of the appointment of the Income-tax committee to overhaul its policy and its expenditures, also from the appointment of Sir Basil Blackett to be the next Financial Minister in India in succession to Sir Malcolm Hailey.
Sir Basil Blackett, Controller of Finance at the Treasury since 1918, is well known in the United States on account of the part played in various British missions to America during the war. It is hoped that he will pursue a more imaginative policy than Sir Malcolm Hailey, who becomes home member in succession to Sir William Vincent, next December.

ALBANIAN FORCES REPORTED RETIRING BEFORE INSURGENTS

Revolution Said to Have Broken Out—Government Believed to Have Fled to Valona

ATHENS, Nov. 2 (United Press).—A revolution has broken out in Albania, and the Government has fled from Tirana and taken refuge in Valona, according to reports from Florina today. Troops of the Albanian Government are reported to be retreating before the insurgents.

George Fred Williams of Boston, an authority on the Balkans, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, cast doubts upon the reported revolution but declared it probably would turn out to be disorders fomented by mischievous outside the country. Albania, he said, was striving to get on its feet and doing everything possible to maintain order and pursue a policy of reconstruction, and it seemed its neighbors were not desirous of its progress continuing.
Italy has always looked askance at Albania. It regarded the territory across the Adriatic as its own special preserve from a commercial standpoint. It had given up the mandate it held over Albania, but it had never given up its interest in the possibilities for trade development that the neighboring country held out. It retained the island of Saseno, an island that was practically worthless to Albania, although of immense value to Italy, strategically.

Serbia was equally interested in Albania, said Mr. Williams, although for different reasons. It had repeatedly attempted to annex a portion of the land and made incursions from time to time with that end in view. When Lord Robert Cecil protested against the Serbian incursions to the League of Nations, the representative of the Belgrade Government informed the League that Albania had no boundaries and therefore had no ground for complaint. Then the Council of Ambassadors remedied that situation by defining the frontiers and thus took the property from under the invaders.

But there was still a third party with which the independent state of Albania had to deal. Greece, during the régime of Eleutherios Venizelos, had pressed for the annexation of the southern portion of the country known as Northern Epirus with the result that Albania was kept in a state of turmoil.
With the collapse of the Greek campaign in Asia Minor and the internal difficulties consequent upon the reverses in the Orient, Greece was rendered practically helpless to pursue its ambitious dreams for the ground in the northwest.

Italy has problems enough at home and it was believed that the development of its own resources would take up all its attention and Serbia is far from being free from troubles. It was thought, therefore, that Albania would have an opportunity to continue its plans for restoring the railroads, improving the highways, establishing its own post office—most of the mails at present going through Italy—and forming a constitution.

So desirous are the Albanians of getting into working order, said Mr. Williams, that they are co-operating to the best of their ability with the representative who went sent by the League of Nations to aid the country in straightening out its finances. All they need, he declared, is peace and freedom to work out their problem in their own way, free from the machinations of their neighbors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Mixed Claims Commission to adjust American claims against Germany arising out of the war having previously agreed upon the preliminaries, began today its task of arranging the mass of claims for orderly consideration. At yesterday's session—the first at which Dr. Wilhelm Kieselbach, German commissioner, was present—the proceedings were confined to an exchange of courtesies, with William R. Day, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and umpire of the commission, presiding.
In opening the session, Justice Day welcomed the German representatives.

MARGOT ASQUITH CHANGES VIEWS ON PROHIBITION IN UNITED STATES

Admits Earlier Derogatory Comment Was Unjustified—Dr. Saleeby's Statistics Impelled Retraction

By GARDNER L. HARDING
NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Dr. C. W. Saleeby, noted eugenicist, and one of the foremost leaders of the British prohibition movement, now on a lecture tour and observation trip on this side of the Atlantic, drew the attention of a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to the frank and sincere retraction of her previously expressed opinions upon the alleged failure of prohibition in the United States by Mrs. Margot Asquith in England.

"Mrs. Asquith now admits," says Dr. Saleeby, "that she was mistaken in judging the United States by the tiny streak of society she saw during her recent trip here, and she has written the following to the Westminster Gazette, of London, which clears her completely of desiring in any way to misrepresent American conditions:
"I understand since I wrote my Impressions, that I have been wrong, and that, though there is a great deal of drink concealed and consumed, and even corruption on a considerable scale going on in the United States, it is infinitely less than there was before prohibition came in. All Dr. Saleeby's health statistics prove this abundantly. Although my opinions are not likely to be of interest to anyone, I do not wish to be quoted as 'lining up' with those who think drinking alcohol in moderation is harmless. The enemies of temperance are those who drink alcohol in moderation more than the habitual drunkards, as the latter disgust everybody. Drinking alcohol can never be harmless."
"I am in complete agreement with Dr. Saleeby when he says: 'Only the race which regards its young, renews its youth.'"
"It was, perhaps, unwise of me to write at all on prohibition," Mrs. Asquith also handsomely said, "as during my short stay I saw particular kinds of people in the great cosmopolitan cities of the United States, who did not represent more than one small statistical stratum in that great community of 105,000,000—to quote Dr. Saleeby's courteous reference to myself in his report. This is quite true. I could only write of what I saw."
"Mrs. Asquith is as honest as the day," continued Dr. Saleeby, "and

although I know my voice will not reach as far as hers, I am very anxious to draw the widest attention to this instructive episode, which only shows how quickly conviction follows once the facts in the prohibition movement are properly understood. As to conditions in this country, readily available statistics make it absolutely clear to any reasonable person that prohibition is an immense and steadily increasing benefit. Take, for instance, the state where public opinion is least in favor of prohibition to your own state of New York—where the foreign population is the largest in America and whose metropolis contains, I believe, some 70 per cent of foreign population. And yet here, where prohibition is probably seen under the most disadvantageous conditions anywhere in North America, last year's statistics show that the general health of New York State heads all records. Every malady which bears any relation to alcoholism—and most of them, particularly those that affect children, do in some respect—decreased by very substantial figures. The State is cleaner, better, healthier, than ever before; and I can say with conviction that London has long since lost its palm as 'the healthiest city in the world' to New York City and to several other American and Canadian cities.

"The worst trouble we have to fight against in England is not convivial drinking, which I believe you suffered from chiefly here, but what I may call industrial drinking. That is, a man thinks he has to have his liquor in England else he can't work. This sort of drinking is not 'jovial'; a 'spree' is soon over and is usually transitory; but this goes on all the time in the British industrial communities, among young and old, boys and girls. It is our hardest problem, but your success, which we are now commencing to appreciate, is an immense and helpful stimulus."
Dr. Saleeby is planning to attend the sessions of the convention of the World League Against Alcoholism, which will take place from Nov. 24 to 29 in Toronto, Ont. He is at present traveling in the Canadian provinces.

MORATORIUM FOR GERMANY LIKELY

Practically Certain Reparations Commission Will Reach This Decision

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Nov. 2.—It is practically certain that Germany will be granted a moratorium. For what length of time is yet to be decided. It will not be granted because the Reparation Commission is unanimously of the opinion that Germany can not pay, but because the Allies are faced by what is nothing more nor less than a fait accompli, in so far as the Wirth Government's financial position is concerned. It is not so much a question of what actually placed it in this position, as it is that it is unable to continue any payments at this time. The Christian Science Monitor representative here is authoritatively informed that the Reparation Commission now recognizes the Government's inability to make further payments, and knows that the only way the Allies can force collection from Germany, after the 1921 program, would be by the application of sanctions which they are not in the position to apply.
They will not enforce these sanctions because, in the first place, England would not join in such a movement, and without England, France does not dare to act; and secondly, because they know the forces which are in the dominant position in Germany have a powerful weapon in reserve, and probably would not hesitate to employ—and indeed, have threatened to employ it—should France invade the Ruhr district or seize other parts of the Empire. The impression has been given out that these dominant forces would simply throw Germany into the arms of the Bolsheviki, holding that the latter would be preferable to the French.

Thus it is evident that France is not in the position to take independent action, in the face of such a threat. It was obvious that there was little happiness in the Reparation Commissions which they are not in the position to apply.
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LABOR IN BRITAIN RECEIVES REBUFF

Badly Defeated in Borough Elections—Strange Appeals by Leaders

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 2.—The decisive rout of Labor in the borough elections here yesterday may be said to indicate that whatever be the merits or demerits of the much-advertised Labor scheme for a capital levy, it is not a good electioneering cry in Great Britain just now. John Robert Clynes, the leader of the Labor Party, admits this in a letter to the press here today, though he claims it is a proof of the good faith and the seriousness with which the proposals are made. Two other recent Labor bids for the people's suffrage have also begun to cause anxiety to their authors. One of these is to be found in the authoritative statement made on behalf of the Labor Party by Arthur Henderson and today published here, denouncing "those who would abandon the responsibilities in Palestine." The other is in the message now published in Moscow from Mr. Clynes which urges that "immediate ratification of the Unquhart agreement would considerably ease the position of the Labor Party in the coming elections."

That such responsible leaders of the Labor Party as Mr. Henderson and Mr. Clynes should have found it necessary to go so far beyond their professed party policy of antagonism to imperialism and capitalism as to favor Zionism in Palestine and oil concessions in Russia is noticeable at this juncture, when the party at present represent is before the country as an aspirant for governmental power. But neither the setback of the borough elections nor any distress signals in connection with Palestine or Russia can interfere with its continuance as one of the main determining forces in the general election field. The Labor Party is still a united body, whereas its opponents are split into three more or less completely antagonistic groups. The Labor candidates, added to those of the Independent Liberals, who are also in opposition, still largely outnumber all the Bone League coupon-holders combined. Although, therefore, after yesterday's happenings, Labor may no longer hope for any absolute majority of its own, it is still able to anticipate the possibility of capturing enough seats to enable it to sway the political balance decisively—an expectation which only better mutual co-ordination than has yet appeared can at all successfully counter.

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KEMALISTS DEMAND FULL INDEPENDENCE AND NO CONDITIONS

Turkish Attitude Causing Much Anxiety—Sultan Practically Deposed

By Special Cable
PARIS, Nov. 2.—Alarming news of the intentions of the Turks and, indeed, of actual happenings in Thrace, continues to arrive, and M. Poincaré is becoming somewhat anxious. The declarations of Mustafa Kemal Pasha are disquieting enough, since he says that the Ankara Government will never accept the maintenance of the capitulations, whereas M. Poincaré appears equally resolved as to the British to insist on the capitulations. Generally, the demands of Turkey are for full independence without conditions, and the Sultan is practically deposed in favor of the Ankara Government.

But worse remains. There is going on in Eastern Thrace something like mobilization of the Turks. The Mudania conference fixed the number of the gendarmes at 8000 men. It is believed that 30,000 may be raised locally. At the same time there are reports of an attack on the French soldiers at Adrianople, but these must be accepted with great reserve. In any case the situation is such as to give rise to considerable anxiety and there is satisfaction in Paris that the conversations at London between Count de Saint-Aulaire and Marquess Curzon appear to have resulted in a common decision.

Satisfying Turks' Claims
On the French side, however, it is resolved that the Government is to give satisfaction to the legitimate Turkish claims, while on the British side it is held that stipulations of the Mudania armistice must be respected, and France is prepared to support it at any price.

Therefore it is certain some demarches may be necessary. Count de Saint Aulaire is expected to cross to Paris to convey the British views directly to M. Poincaré. It is argued that his voyage will permit of greater activity in the exchange of opinions on oriental questions, and at this moment a clear understanding of what each country is prepared to do is necessary. I understand that the High Commissioners at Constantinople will make representations respecting clandestine recruiting. It is important that the exchange of opinions should be held without postponement, for a dangerous spirit appears to be developing. The unity of the two cabinets is a happy sign for the future. It is hoped that they will come to a rapid agreement on the program for saving their interests in the East. Both Paris and London interpret the Ankara reply to the invitation as an acceptance.

The two objections which the Turks raise are not serious. The question of communications between Ankara and Lausanne is one for the Turks themselves, because the communications between Lausanne and Constantinople are excellent, and they are responsible for the service between Constantinople and the seat of Government. As for the exclusion of the Sublime Porte of Constantinople, the French Government is prepared to acquiesce. It is believed that the Sultan will abstain from sending to Lausanne to represent the whole of Turkey. In reality the Ankara Government has long been recognized as the sole Turkish authority.

Text of Ankara Reply
The text of the Ankara reply received here is as follows: "The Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey had the honor of receiving the note of the allied powers and hastens to make known that it is ready to send plenipotentiary delegates to the peace conference. The Government of the Grand National Assembly proposed Smyrna as the place of reunion, hoping that the necessity for the Turkish delegates to correspond surely and promptly with that Government will be taken into consideration. The Government draws the attention of the allied powers to its preference for Smyrna in order to accelerate the negotiations. In any case it adds that the preliminary establishment of certain and prompt communication between Turkey and Lausanne will be of very great interest to Turkey."

The second note says: "The Government of the Grand National Assembly of Ankara esteems that it cannot consider as interesting to Turkey the remission by the Allies of the note to the Sublime Porte concerning the invitation to Constantinople, being only an administrative circumscription, under inter-allied occupation."

Angara Might Not Attend
The presence of a delegation of that town at the conference at Lausanne might prevent the delegation of the Government of the Grand National Assembly from assisting at such a conference. The Government considers such an invitation as in formal contradiction with the spirit and even the existence of the Mudania conventions.

From these contradictory replies it is deduced that the Lausanne Conference will take place at the appointed date, but obviously Ankara, in thus making its reservations, shows its intention of repudiating the invitation even yet, in certain circumstances. Mustafa Kemal, in more personal communications, throws considerable light on the Turkish attitude. Flatly does he state that the maintenance of the capitulations will not be accepted. The capitulations are not in Turkish interests, but are purely for foreigners. If Turkish in-

dependence is recognized fully, there will be an open door, but no privileges. Turkey would welcome foreigners, who had nothing to fear. Turkey is vast and rich and the economic problem could be solved by capital from abroad. Mustapha Kemal, speaking of the relations with England the rumors that England has been attempting to conclude a separate accord with Ankara, complained that the British policy was not open. Until there was more frankness, Turkey could hardly believe in the good intentions of the British. The Turkish conditions were simple. Independence without conditions was required.

Restoration of Turkish Territory

All Turkish territory must be restored. As for the Straits, it was the intention to assure liberty, guaranteed by the Turks. There was one condition, namely, that the security of Stamboul and the Marmora Sea be assured. Separate negotiations respecting the Straits were welcomed, and Mustapha Kemal Pasha insisted on the presence of Russia. It was represented to Mustapha Kemal Pasha that Turkish troops had opened foreign coffers in Smyrna banks. Was Turkey turning Bolshevik? Kemal Pasha answered in a confused manner. The new Turkey was not the old Turkey.

The Administration was entirely changing. The Sultan and his Government had decreed their own destruction in accepting the Sevres Treaty, which ended the independence of Turkey. But the nation did not accept this. It changed its method of administration. Its government consisted of deputies nominated by the nation, possessing legislative and executive power. The Assembly was sovereign. There were no elements of bolshevism. Turkey was entirely democratic. The Sultan no longer existed in the eyes of Ankara.

All power was held by the National Assembly. The Caliphate would be preserved as such, but he would not be ruler of the people. Kemal Pasha was not sure whether the Caliph would be elected instead of following the traditional succession. The question interested not only Turkey, but the whole Mussulman world. It was not even sure whether Constantinople would be the capital of Turkey. The capital may be transported to Brusa or Ankara.

BOSTON COLLECTS \$13,777,344 TAXES

Record for Single Day Is Broken at Collector's Office on Last Day of Grace

Through its tax collector, William M. McMorrow, the City of Boston made a record collection of taxes, real, personal and poll, yesterday when from 9 in the morning till 12 midnight \$13,777,344.56 had been paid over the counters on the second floor of City Hall Annex. The collector and his large force of assistants did not close the office until 4 this morning.

Last year, on Nov. 1, another record for single-day tax collections was made when \$12,149,543.95 was paid into the treasury of the city by way of the tax collector's office. This was in the administration of Andrew J. Peters as Mayor.

The tax warrant for this year handed Collector McMorrow by the Board of Assessors is for \$42,157,772.70. When the tax collector stopped receiving money at midnight last night, \$31,736,991.18 had been paid in of the total amount of money owed the city on taxes for 1922, as specified in the warrant. Prior to yesterday taxes for 1922 to the amount of \$17,959,646.62 had been received by Mr. McMorrow and his deputies.

Of the taxes due the city for 1922, \$10,420,731.52 remains to be collected as of Nov. 2. Of the 1921 taxes, it is estimated that approximately \$1,889,805.79 remains outstanding and to be collected of real, personal and poll taxes. This amount Collector McMorrow is even now preparing to drive for.

The percentage of collection of all 1922 taxes at midnight, Nov. 1 was 75.281, another high mark in the work of the city collector's office in Boston. The tax warrant for 1921 was \$39,929,917.29 and up till midnight of Nov. 1, 1921, the collection had been \$28,248,546.24, leaving outstanding the day following \$11,681,371.05. The percentage of last year's collection on the corresponding date was 70.745.

These returns show that there was a net gain in collection of 1922 over 1921 of 4.536 per cent or, in terms of dollars, \$1,912,274.30.

National bank tax collected in 1922 was \$1,945,518.71, while the same tax for 1921 amounted to \$1,874,717.73. The national bank tax collected Nov. 1, or yesterday, was \$1,794,068.31, leaving national bank taxes in arrears of \$77,889.43.

The total collections, bank and all others, was \$15,649,292.30, while the total collections for the month of October were \$18,686,659.03.

The tax collector gives the total collections of his office from Feb. 1 to Nov. 1, or the first nine months of the present fiscal year, as \$45,381,482.80. The total collections for the corresponding period of last year were \$41,430,747.28. The net gain in collection for the first nine months of the present fiscal year over that of last year was \$3,950,735.52.

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FRANCE SHOWS NEW CONCERN OVER NEAR EAST SITUATION

M. Poincaré's Attitude Indicates Desire to Co-operate With Great Britain for Common Good of Europe

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Near Eastern problem continues to develop along new, and in some instances novel lines with such kaleidoscopic complexity that it demands almost daily analysis. At the moment three distinct tendencies are worthy of attention.

"This correspondent has repeatedly insisted upon the unnaturalness of the Turco-Bolshevik alliance and recently suggested that upon the return of Constantinople to full Turkish sovereignty the bonds between Ankara and Moscow would commence to slacken. There are indications, however, that this process already has commenced. It was significant that Ankara's acceptance of the allied invitation to the Lausanne conference contained no demand for full participation by Russia. This attitude undoubtedly annoyed the Bolsheviks, though the report that they have denounced the Turco-Russian treaty of 1921 as from December next lacks confirmation.

Further Source of Anxiety

In addition suggestions have been offered that Moscow is demonstrating some affection for the old Russian imperialist policy in regard to the southern shores of the Black Sea, where the Czarist pretensions were always a source of anxiety to Ottoman governments. Sooner or later conflict between Turkish and Russian ambitions was bound to develop there as at Constantinople. It precipitated forthwith it becomes a factor which allied diplomacy doubtless will exploit fully.

The second point concerns the information that the Kemalists are arming new units in Anatolia and endeavoring to raise levies in Thrace. This has been expected as only a natural consequence of the encouragement afforded the Turks by the Franco-Italian attitude. An interesting feature, however, is that, whereas complaints of Kemalist provocation hitherto have been expressed by London only to be excused or condoned by Paris, it is now Raymond Poincaré who communicates the news to the British Foreign Office and requests Great Britain to join France in strong representations to Ankara.

Evidence of Co-operation

If this indicates that France at last has recognized that her backing of Kemal claims has gone too far and that her interests as well as those of other powers are jeopardized, we may be on the eve of an era of inter-allied co-operation in the Orient before which a renewed outburst of Kemalist arrogance will extend itself in vain. In point of fact we have now reached the stage when Great Britain already has surrendered so much that she has little if anything less to lose than France.

Conversely France has now less to offer the Turks than Great Britain. In view of this, M. Poincaré's remarks in the direction of bringing about a complete understanding with London before the pourparlers open in Lausanne easily is comprehensible.

Finally the Kemalist quarrel with the Caliph opens up enormous possibilities. Current report that the de-thronement of the Sultan has been proclaimed by the Ankara Assembly lacks confirmation, but Kemal's own declarations clearly indicate a desire to separate the state from religion and to introduce a system of very

democratic government. This is a distinct break with tradition and robs Turkey of her historic source of strength. How other Moslem peoples will regard this fast-and-loose treatment of the spiritual head of Islam remains to be seen, while the experiment of founding a purely Turkish state—there is evident determination to force the departure of Christian elements from Turkey—based upon purely national as distinct from religious chauvinism, will be watched with great interest.

Old System to Be Swept Away

This curious situation cannot be appraised correctly without remembering the definite part which religion has played in the division of Near Eastern peoples into national units. Hitherto—and it is a legacy from the Ottoman conquest—religion and nationality have been on interchangeable terms. A communicant of the Greek church was regarded as Greek whatever his birth, while every professing Moslem ranked as a Turk.

Now, apparently, this centuries' old system, with the complicated legal code based upon it, is to be summarily swept away. It is to be replaced not by any system existing in Europe or America or even that under experiment in Russia, but by something entirely novel evolved by the fertile brains of ultra-modern Turks who conceal their Asiatic temperament under a veneer of Western civilization. The world certainly is in the presence of yet another revolution.

EDUCATOR TALKS ON MENTAL TESTS

Mr. Speare Thinks They Have Value in College Application

Frank Palmer Speare, president of Northeastern University of the Y. M. C. A., in an address on "America's Challenge to the College Man," at a mass meeting for the school of engineering of the university in Jordan Hall, this noon, declared that the so-called intelligence tests which grow out of the army experience, when thousands of men had to be chosen rapidly and trained, will prove of great aid in solving college problems. He said, in part:

Much discussion has taken place of late as to the number and quality of men attending our American colleges and universities, and whether or not that number was too large, and men were attending who were unadapted to the work and were getting little profit thereby.

This is a matter of vital importance because of the great expense involved in acquiring college education, necessitating the creation of great plants, assembling expensive equipment and employing large and highly trained groups of educational and technical experts. That the matter which is not alone of great interest to the college men of the country, but to society at large, and should be considered from all angles, and any decision should be based upon careful investigation and mature deliberation.

There are too many outstanding successes in many lines of human endeavor of men who have never attended a college, a high school, or even been graduated from a grammar school, for one to state arbitrarily that formal education is always necessary for success; but neither should one infer that great efficiency can be obtained without certain educational aid.

INTENSITY OF WET CAMPAIGN PROVES NEED FOR DRY VOTERS TO SHOW NEW YORK STRENGTH

(Continued from Page 1)

any measure or measures designed to weaken the present enforcement laws which are opposed by a majority of the friends of prohibition in Congress?

The following supplementary question is propounded to those who favor beer and wine legislation:

Will you confine your activities in favor of beer and wine to the lawful and honest proposition of so amending the Constitution of the United States as to permit the manufacture of beer and wine; or will you favor legislation purporting to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and wine by amending the present enforcement law thereby promoting an actual nullification of the law by rendering the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution inoperative.

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advantage, and it is an assured fact that the self-educated men who have arrived would have been greater and more early successes if they had been properly educated at the outset.

Discussing the intelligence tests, Mr. Speare declared: "These tests, which are not regarded as infallible, provide certain standards of measurement which are very helpful in deciding questions, and their skillful application is proving of great assistance in many directions."

EXPLANATION OF LAWYER'S ACTIVITY AGAINST DRY LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

"Anti-Prohibition Interests Heard," as follows:

William E. Weld, representing the allied liquor interests, who conducted the hearing, introduced Charles S. Rackemann, a Boston lawyer with a Milton residence. He presented, as a private citizen, a protest against ratification signed by about 150 persons, whose names he had secured.

Another evening paper of the same day, telling of the hearing under the heading, "Fear for State Rights," contained the following:

Representative Quigley asked that men who are not paid attorneys be called as speakers, and Charles S. Rackemann, a Boston lawyer, was handed a petition to the committee signed by 150 citizens of Boston and vicinity who protest against nationwide prohibition. He spoke as a private citizen.

Following a brief quotation from Mr. Rackemann's remarks, this same account gives the following dialogue between Mr. Quigley and Mr. Rackemann:

Mr. Quigley—You live in Milton. Would you object to a number of saloons near your home?

Mr. Rackemann—No, not personally.

Another Newspaper Account

In another Boston paper the following morning, under the heading, "Parker Plays the 'Dry' Bill," the hearing was chronicled, the following paragraph appearing:

Atty. Charles S. Rackemann of Boston and Milton presented a protest against the measure signed by 150 persons. He asserted that the Government has no concern with the details of private life, and that the Constitution is no place for laws to regulate the conduct of persons.

In another local paper of the same date, under the headline, "Attack Principle of Federal Prohibition," Mr. Rackemann's appearance at the State House is described as follows:

Charles S. Rackemann, a Boston lawyer, presented, as a private citizen, a protest against ratification, signed by about 150 persons. He argued that the Constitution is no place for laws to regulate the conduct of persons.

In a Boston morning paper of March 3, 1921, under the headline, "Co-ordinate Dry Laws Sought," an appearance of Mr. Rackemann at a hearing in the State House at which an attempt was made to co-ordinate the liquor laws of Massachusetts with those of the Nation, is recorded as follows:

Opposition arguments, based upon the old question of "personal liberty" and depreciation of the beneficial effects of the prohibition law, were advanced by representatives of the liquor interests and proponents of amendment or repeal of this national code.

Appearing against the measure as president of the Constitutional Liberty League, Charles S. Rackemann, Boston attorney, opened with the assertion, "Our old-time liberties have been curtailed and we want them restored."

Mr. Rackemann appeared, in name, at least three times at the State House against prohibition. A Boston evening paper of May 6, 1921, under the heading, "Bone-Dry Bill Opposed," declared:

Strenuous protest against the passage of the bone-dry prohibition enforcement act, which is now pending in the House, was made to the Senate today by the directors and members of the Constitutional Liberty League, in the form of a remonstrance presented by Senator Reed of Taunton, and which is signed by Louis A. Coolidge, Herbert Parker, William Roscoe Thayer, Charles S. Rackemann, and numerous other prominent Bostonians.

How Another Paper Viewed It

Another evening paper of the same day, under the heading, "Remonstrance on New Liquor Law, Constitutional

Liberty League's Opposition Read in the Senate," begins its story of the incident thus:

In the state Senate today Senator Elias D. Reed of Taunton presented a remonstrance of the Constitutional Liberty League of Massachusetts against the bill reported by the Committee on Legal Affairs and already advanced one stage in the House to provide for the enforcement of the liquor law in this State in agreement with the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The remonstrance is signed by Charles S. Rackemann, Louis A. Coolidge, and other officers and directors of the Constitutional Liberty League.

Another Boston paper the following morning, under the headline, "Oppose 'State Volstead Act'" began its account of the "remonstrance" as follows:

Louis A. Coolidge, former Attorney-General Herbert Parker, Charles S. Rackemann, and William Roscoe Thayer are among the distinguished signers of a protest submitted to the Legislature yesterday against the so-called "state Volstead act" which comes up for final debate in the House next Tuesday.

The signers are directors and members of the Constitutional Liberty League, a national organization which was formed shortly after national prohibition went into effect, and has resisted vigorously all prohibitory laws ever since.

In 1919, the Massachusetts Legislature had before it resolutions accompanying the petition of Charles S. Rackemann relative to the revocation of the resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relative to intoxicating liquors. This petition was necessary to the legislative committee on Federal Relations, heard by the committee and given a report of "leave to withdraw." This report was accepted by the House.

The resolutions accompanying the petition of Mr. Rackemann were known as House Document 921 of the legislative session of 1919.

Mr. Rackemann was also the first of 10 signers who held up the enforcement code later passed by the Legislature on the referendum which brings it before the voters of the State on Nov. 7 next, the petition being filed with Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, on May 22, 1922.

The name of Charles S. Rackemann appears on the letterhead paper of the Constitutional Liberty League as president and his name also appears as a director of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, which has emblazoned on its letterhead, "Beer and light wine NOW, but no saloon EVER."

MORATORIUM FOR GERMANY LIKELY

(Continued from Page 1)

sion after the meeting with Dr. Hermes last night. The meeting, like the Tuesday session, dealt with figures. Dr. Hermes put Germany's case before the members in so far as the position of the mark was concerned, disclaiming responsibility for the slump of the quotations, and emphasizing that the estimates of the next budget show that there will be a deficit of 400,000,000,000 paper marks.

The Bourse was the first here to reflect the opinion that the Reparation Commission would decide for a moratorium, and yesterday there was a distinct "bull" movement, which sent the quotations of some of the industrial skyward, causing them to close at an advance close to 100 per cent over the opening, while the mark remained fairly steady closing at 4537 to the dollar. Rhineland and Westphalia were heavy buyers of German industrials. This is significant in view of the fact that they are better informed in advance regarding Germany's foreign affairs than even the high politicians in Berlin. The efforts by a small circle of "bears" who voiced the new "creed" based on the dollar to cause a reaction were futile.

The commission of foreign, economic and banking experts, among whom are John M. Keynes of London and Jeremiah Jenks of New York, will hold its first meeting with the Chancellor today to discuss the financial and economic aspects of Germany's position and try to devise measures to help her.

ENGINES NEEDED TO MOVE COAL

Insufficient Motive Power to Effect Distribution, Is Charged—State Authority Questioned

"Thousands of cars now loaded with hard coal at the mines, held and delayed under the excuse or reason that motive power is lacking," could be brought to New England within the next few weeks and practically relieve the anthracite emergency if state and federal fuel control authorities exerted sufficient effort in that direction. This suggestion was formally laid before the United Improvement Association of Boston last night by Raymond P. Delano, who is a member of the Massachusetts Fuel Committee.

It was suggested that Washington authorities working through governmental agencies and railroad officials could commandeer or assign a certain number of engines, with direct orders to bring through these coal cars which are held up in the anthracite regions, as shown in recent dispatches from Pennsylvania to the Christian Science Monitor.

"The railroads ought to be required to halt the transportation of non-essential merchandise into New England and employ locomotives, both freight and passenger, to haul anthracite into this territory during the short period remaining before weather conditions interrupt the flow of coal," Mr. Delano said. "Passenger service ought to be curtailed and a halt called to all this unnecessary travel of football fans, hunters and persons. The locomotives, which could thus be released, are seriously needed to keep New England from going cold this winter."

"We are assured that there is plenty of coal being produced and investigation reveals that the railroads have more coal cars than they can move with the motive power now assigned for coal movement. State and city officials should be devoting their attention to this phase of the situation instead of hating at the possibility of price-fixing. Both the small dealers and the public would lose out if any attempt was made to fix the retail price in this State."

It was suggested that the Massachusetts Emergency Fuel Administrator would devote further efforts toward insuring the small dealers their hard coal supply, and especially to modify the demands of the producers, who are in some cases requiring dealers to take 10 per cent buckwheat and birdseye coal as a condition of getting any hard coal.

James J. Phelan, Massachusetts Emergency Fuel Administrator, was called to task for failing to call a meeting of his committee, and for acting independently of them. It was suggested that Mr. Phelan state how his department is being financed, and the Hoover plan, including a charge of 25 cents per ton on all anthracite assigned to Massachusetts, had "fallen through."

Walter R. Meins, president of the United Improvement Association, acting on instructions from last night's meeting, today sent Mr. Phelan a reply to a communication in which the association was charged with "bias or ignorance" in resolutions previously adopted questioning the legal authority of the Emergency Fuel Administrator.

Mr. Meins, emphasizing that the association is still dissatisfied with methods adopted to protect the public in the fuel emergency, reiterates the contention that Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Commission on Neces-

saries of Life, is still the legal Massachusetts Fuel Administrator.

It is intimated that Mr. Hultman "has performed the duties of his office so effectively that he has become most objectionable to those who seek to profit unduly by the necessities of the public. The most effective way to permit profiteers in coal to reap the benefit of the existing coal shortage would be to bring about just the present conditions of divided authority."

AMES PRIZE GOES TO BRITISH WRITER

"Text Book of Roman Law" Wins Harvard Award

William Warwick Buckland, Regius professor of civil law at Cambridge University, England, has been awarded the 1922 Ames Prize for his "Text-book of Roman Law," by the faculty of the Harvard Law School for the most meritorious law book in the English language. The Ames Prize, bestowed every four years, consists of a bronze medal and \$500 drawn from the income of the James Barr Ames prize fund established by Judge Julian W. Ames.

Professor Buckland, who was chosen to the Regius professorship of civil law in 1914, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge. He became a barrister of the Inner Temple and was appointed law lecturer at Cambridge in 1895 and tutor in 1903.

The Addison Brown prize of \$200 for the best essay on a designated subject of maritime or international law, this year's subject being "When Does Title to a Prize Pass?" was won by S. A. Hertzig of South Bend, Ind., who graduated from the University of Washington in 1916 and from the Harvard Law School last June.

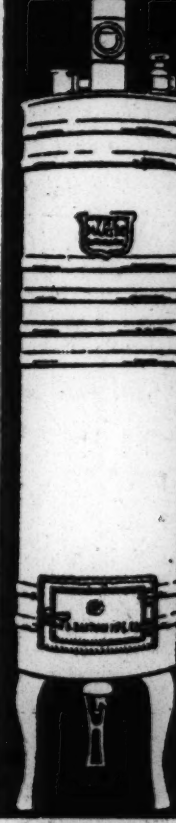
Nineteen scholarships and fellowships have been awarded to men in the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. The Harris fellowship goes to L. F. Fieser of Columbus, O.; the Elkan Naumburg fellowship in music to V. G. Thomson of Kansas City, Mo.; a John Harvard fellowship for travel and study, without stipend, to J. N. Brown of Newport, R. I.; the George H. Emerson scholarship to C. S. Dewey of Whittier, Cal.; the Shattuck scholarship to A. S. P. Woodhouse of Toronto, and the Edward Russell scholarship to A. C. Sprague of York Village, Me.

J. A. Bentley of Halifax and S. R. Gilcreast of Methuen, Mass., are the winners of Townsend scholarships. Austin scholarships go to Wen-han Wei of Tientsin, China, and G. W. Williamson of Los Angeles, and University scholarships to R. G. Buehler of Lakeville, Conn.; H. C. Duns of Tyler, Minn.; E. D. Fagan of Arkansas City, Kan.; R. W. Goranson of New Westminster, B. C.; L. Hollaway of Boynton, Mo.; J. D. Kern of Germantown, O.; A. W. Thompson of Harvey, Ill.; A. M. Young of Philadelphia, and M. W. Avery of Bath, Me.

Several other scholarships in various Harvard departments are announced. R. H. E. Cheney of Maynard, Mass., a third-year student in the Bussey Institute, the Harvard department of applied biology, has been awarded the Ames and University scholarships. Daniel A. Buckley scholarships have been awarded to C. H. McVey, 2L, of Cambridge, and to four students in the dental school—F. A. Haley of Arlington, A. M. Goldendburg of Cambridge, M. B. Grossman of Cambridge, and H. Smolar of Cambridge.

Two of the William S. Murphy scholarships, for the "collegiate education of men of the name of Murphy," have been assigned to J. P. Murphy of Cradock, Va., a first-year engineering student, and F. J. Murphy of Worcester, a special student in the Business School.

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STATE REPUTATION
OF COURTS SOUGHT
BY PELLETIERISM

Deposed District Attorney Reverses His Citizenship Ideas to Regain Office

"Ruthless disregard of the solemn promises publicly made to the people and faithlessness to the oath of office by men in public positions are characteristics all too common."

These words were spoken from the platform in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on July 4, 1912, by Joseph C. Pelletier, then district attorney of Suffolk County, in the course of an oration entitled "Respect for the Law." On Feb. 21, 1922, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in a unanimous decision, found the same Joseph C. Pelletier guilty of misfeasance, malfeasance and nonfeasance in the office of district attorney and ordered that he be removed.

Now Seeks Office Again

Mr. Pelletier is now a candidate for re-election to that office. Found guilty of "official corruption" and of placing "private favoritism and personal aggrandizement above the public interest," the man who declared 10 years ago in Faneuil Hall that "the strength of the Republic depends upon the integrity of her citizens, and respect for law and order and for one another is the only sure guaranty for the perpetuation of our free institutions," is again seeking the office which the Supreme Court found he disgraced.

In the course of his Faneuil Hall address of 1912, Mr. Pelletier touched upon the question of the recall of judges and the recall of judicial decisions. Commenting on such a proposal, he declared:

"What a monstrous proposal in a land of laws and liberty! As well abolish our courts and try our issues in civil cases at the polls, try our lawbreakers at the polls!"

In specious argument it is urged that the people under God make the constitution; that it is for them and theirs, and hence if a judicial decision suits them not, they are to express the law in their own way, thus superseding or recalling the disliked decision of the courts.

Today Mr. Pelletier is asking that his particular case be tried at the polls. He is appealing to the voters of Suffolk County in a campaign marked by appeal to sympathy for a man who is being "persecuted" by a lawbreaker by the highest court in the Commonwealth, the deposed district attorney is seeking to attain the recall of a judicial decision in his particular case by specious appeal to the electorate.

Defense of Judiciary

Paying tribute to the judiciary, Mr. Pelletier declared in his Fourth of July oration of 1912:

"We cannot have respect for the law if the judiciary is to be made the kicking post for dissatisfied litigants and judicial decisions overturned by those unskilled and untrained in the science of the law."

Let us, then, in the absence of a real weakness in our present judicial system, yes, in acknowledgment of the strength and purity of our present judicial system, let us, I say, stand firm to the principles of the Republic and of government with its three divisions of power.

Today from automobile and platform, Mr. Pelletier is inveighing against the action of the court in removing him. He is particularly emphatic on the point of the disbarment which followed his removal from office. He impugns the fairness of the court by pointing out that he was removed on the evidence of only 10 cases out of \$0,000 which he says passed through his office during his administration. From his public utterances it is evident that his view of the strength and purity of the judicial system has changed and that he chooses to become a "dissatisfied litigant," using the judiciary as a "kicking post."

Duties of Citizenship

These also were words used by Mr. Pelletier in his address in the American Cradle of Liberty:

"We have a duty as citizens to reaffirm and declare as often as need be the underlying principles of our democracy in this Republic."

Declarations of principles, however, and affirmations of our loyalty count for little unless we bring to our duties as citizens the fullest realization of the importance of the trust reposed in us for the benefit of future generations.

On all of us rests the duty of true citizenship, fulfillment of the freeman's oath to uphold the law, and honest effort under that oath brings the devotion and service and sacrifice that go to make the best citizens and the ideal government.

Respect for the law is obedience to the law. The Constitutional guarantees of the organic law of the Nation afford protection to the weak and powerless against the tyranny of the strong and powerful.

These are the words of the same man concerning whom the Supreme Court said:

"The compelling nature of the evidence has constrained us to make the finding stated. One conclusion alone is possible on the whole evidence. The facts carry their own mandate. It is plain. It cannot be escaped. It is imperative. The findings make clear beyond peradventure of doubt that the respondent is unfit to hold longer the office of district attorney."

WOMAN'S CANDIDACY URGED

BARRINGTON, R. L., Nov. 2 (Special)—Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, addressing a political campaign meeting in behalf of the candidacy of Mrs. Sara M. Algeo for the state Senate here, declared that women want seats in legislatures because there is such a great need for legislation in which they are vitally interested. She said the election of Mrs. Algeo would be a benefit to the women and children of the entire State.

MIDVALE STEEL'S QUARTER

Midvale Steel Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30 reports a deficit of \$789,864, after charges, depreciation, tax, and depletion, compared with a deficit of \$1,435,111 in the preceding quarter and a deficit of \$1,249,136 in the third quarter of 1921. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 the deficit was \$2,348,802, after taxes and charges, compared with a deficit of \$3,933,731 in the similar period of 1921.

BROOKLINE VOTERS HEAR MERITS
OF A STATE DRY CODE EXPLAINED

Arguments Against Political Censorship for Films Also Presented at Meeting to Discuss Pending Referenda

Those opposed to the adoption of the state prohibition enforcement code in Massachusetts when, as Referendum No. 4, it is voted upon next Tuesday, do so for their own selfish desires and appetites and with no thought of the blessing which prohibition has been to the great majority of the population, G. Loring Briggs, Brookline, Mass., selectman and member of the executive council of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, told a Brookline audience last night. The occasion was a series of no-decision debates on all five referenda, held in the Brookline public library under the auspices of the Brookline League of Women Voters. The library auditorium was filled to capacity with men and women eager to learn of the issues in the present referendum campaign.

In opening his remarks, Mr. Briggs pointed out that prohibition is the culmination of 75 years of agitation and education, in which precinct by precinct and state by state the country has been indorsing the idea of banning the liquor evil. The majority of Americans are in favor of prohibition, he asserted, and the longer they have it the better they like it, as is proved by the fact that those states which have taken a referendum some time after passing prohibition have ratified their laws by greater majorities than favored them the first time. He continued:

"Prohibition came from the humble people of the country. It started in the south and west, and spread gradually throughout the country. It sprang from the humble people because the good which prohibition has brought, the suffering which the liquor evil always brings not alone to drinkers but to their entire families. Just as in the case of the abolition of slavery, the 'high-brows' who violently opposed the abolition of human slavery, just so today there are many 'high-brows' who for their own selfish appetites would undo all the good which prohibition has brought, and plunge the people back in the conditions of licensed saloon days, just so that they might be able to drink. They don't care if the greatest forward step which society has ever made through legislation should be wiped out."

People Benefit From Prohibition

My opponent this evening, Mr. Charles S. Rackemann, is a lawyer. He will give you, perhaps, some legal reasons which he feels discredit prohibition. It is his habit to hicker and quibble about this issue. I am glad not to be a lawyer. I believe I am much nearer the heart of the common people. I believe in my work I come in contact with a great element of society which Mr. Rackemann does not know: the women and children of the country. They are the ones who have received the greatest benefits from prohibition, and I ask you to give prohibition a real chance in Massachusetts by voting "Yes" next Tuesday on Referendum No. 4, and allowing the Eighteenth Amendment to be enforced locally in Massachusetts.

In his remarks against the code, Mr. Rackemann said:

"I believe Massachusetts citizens should vote 'No' on this referendum, because the sovereignty of the Commonwealth would be abridged if both federal and state authorities were allowed to try to enforce the Volstead Act. The Eighteenth Amendment is the first attempt of federal power to regulate the acts of individuals, with the exception of the abolition of slavery. But there is nothing to stop the people from repealing both the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment, and I ask you to give prohibition a real chance in Massachusetts by voting 'Yes' next Tuesday on Referendum No. 4, and allowing the Eighteenth Amendment to be enforced locally in Massachusetts."

The class of people in this country who drank to excess was at all times comparatively small, and I don't think it right that the great mass of moderate drinkers should be deprived of their wine and beer just to benefit this comparatively small class.

Laws Cited; Humanity Ignored

In his rebuttal, Mr. Briggs said: As I predicted, Mr. Rackemann has given you a few dry laws, but he left all humanity out of his talk. Massachusetts is running on an obsolete law—one passed years ago for the regulation of licensed saloons. It is merely a matter of common sense that a new law should be passed bringing the statutes up to date.

Just a few days ago, I attended a luncheon of 30 chiefs of police from Massachusetts towns, and they were all in favor of this law. They said it is impossible to enforce the law as they should be enforced with things standing as they are at present without any real state liquor law.

Mr. Rackemann made no rebuttal, but read several passages from a book on the limitations of legal power.

The audience was overwhelmingly dry in sentiment, as indicated by the

volume of applause which greeted the remarks of Mr. Briggs.

In speaking against Referendum No. 3, which proposes state censorship of motion pictures, Mrs. Henry Preston White of Brookline, a member of the Committee of Massachusetts Citizens Against Censorship, said:

"In this dispute both sides are working for the same thing: to clean up the movies. We differ only on the method by which this should be done. I was formerly among those who favored censorship, but I am now working hard to undo my former work, for I have seen a great light in this issue. I oppose censorship because I believe it is absolutely unnecessary. I believe that because we already have an entire law to stop all objectionable films through injunction which would prevent them being shown any place in the State. I oppose censorship, also, because study of it in other states has revealed to me that it is excellent in theory but a miserable failure in practice."

Danger in Political Censorship

The danger of a political censorship—and remember that the Massachusetts censor would be a political appointee—is also a thing which many people are overlooking. No one knows where it would lead. One of its chief supporters has said that it is only the first step toward censorship of the press, of magazines and of books.

All will agree that children should be safeguarded. They should not see some pictures. But that does not mean that adults should not see any pictures which are not fit for children. You would not attempt to confine adults to the reading of fairy tales and primers, simply because these are the best books for small children.

Renton Whidden, representative in the Legislature, explained Referendum No. 2, against which there was no opposition. Mr. Whidden also spoke on the affirmative side of Referendum No. 2, the sue-and-be-sued measure for voluntary associations, while the negative side was taken by John J. Kearney of Boston, a former vice-president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, who branded the law as an attempt of the Associated Industries to handicap Labor. Julian C. Coolidge of Cambridge took the affirmative on Referendum No. 3.

GROWTH OF BOSTON
UNIVERSITY TOLD

Record Enrollment of Students in All Departments

An enrollment of 9232 students in the various departments of Boston University, the largest enrollment in the history of the institution, was announced today when the first official census was completed. Last year at this time there were only about 8200 students enrolled and the final figures last June were only 8833. If registration continues in the same ratio this year as it did last, there will be nearer 11,000 than 10,000 students registered by next spring.

The greatest increase came in the School of Law, where 302 students are enrolled this year, with an entering class of 247. This is the first year when a student can enter direct from high school, without college preparation. Next year one year of college work will be required for entrance and in 1925 two years of college work will be necessary.

The Graduate School also has a 22 per cent increase in enrollment. The Teachers Courses also have an increase, reporting 726 students. In addition the summer session reports an enrollment of 964, an increase of 316 over last year's figures.

The other departments remain about the same as last June, although each department shows a large increase over the enrollment at this time last year. The College of Liberal Arts has 711 students enrolled with 310 from other departments taking work. The College of Business Administration has 3727 in its day and evening and Saturday morning courses. Secretarial Science reports a total of 937, besides 35 special students who are not included in the total.

SHOPMEN IN CONFERENCE

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 2.—Officers of the Federated Crafts of Railroad Shopmen, William Cleary of Lyndonville, Vt., secretary of the Boston & Maine system Federation of Labor, and John S. B. Davis, State Labor Commissioner, were in conference yesterday at the State House over the railroad shopmen's strike. No statements were forthcoming from any of the conferees. A mass meeting was held yesterday afternoon, Secretary Cleary urging the men to hold out for an "honorable settlement."

DRY CODE WILL WIN,
SURVEY INDICATES

Church Federation Ask Citizens to Vote "Yes" on Referendum 4

Massachusetts' prohibition enforcement code will be ratified as Referendum No. 4, next Tuesday, by a vote of anywhere from 2 to 1 to 4 to 1, it was claimed this afternoon at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, held in the Second Congregational Church, Boston. This prophecy was based on the findings of "key men" of the federation, who have recently completed a canvass in several selected portions of the State. In a report of the canvass it was said:

In Greenwood, where a house-to-house canvass was made, reaching every voter in the community, the intent of the voters is as follows: Yes, 385; No, 74; Undecided, 26. The "undecided" voter will be reached, if possible, and brought into the "Yes" ranks. This means a vote of four to one in favor of the enforcement act.

In Douglas, an incomplete canvass shows a vote of two to one in favor of the law.

Gill has 100 in favor, 8 opposed and 36 doubtful voters.

In other communities the work of the "key men" is sufficiently advanced for a report of figures but these three communities in distinct sections of the State have finished their work.

Resolutions Adopted

The federation adopted the following resolutions: That the Massachusetts Federation of Churches in annual meeting assembled, stands squarely for law enforcement and upholding the Constitution of the United States.

"The federation calls upon citizens to vote 'Yes' on Referendum No. 4, which aims to make Massachusetts law conform to the Eighteenth Amendment."

"The United States has in Massachusetts only a few dozen officers to enforce the United States laws; Massachusetts has many thousands of officers to enforce Massachusetts laws."

Vote to Enforce Law

"Vote to make law enforcement possible by putting the thousands at work, not merely the dozens."

"The United States has in Massachusetts only one court to enforce the United States laws; Massachusetts has 100 courts to enforce Massachusetts laws."

"Vote to put the hundred at work, not merely the one."

"Violations of the United States laws can be punished only through the indictment proceeding of an indictment by a grand jury; violations of Massachusetts laws can be punished on the simple complaint of an individual."

"Vote for the simple complaint not merely the cumbersome indictment."

"Fines for violation of United States laws go to the United States Treasury; fines for violations of Massachusetts laws go to the town treasuries."

"Forty-five of the 48 states have such a law."

"Vote to raise Massachusetts to a level with her sister states."

"The citizens of Massachusetts should realize that a 'Yes' vote means all the advantages mentioned above without adding a penny to the cost of government. Speaking for the churches of Massachusetts, we urge all citizens to vote 'Yes' on Nov. 7 on Referendum No. 4."

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Republican Rally

SYMPHONY HALL
BOSTONTomorrow
Night

SPEAKERS:

Governor Channing H.

COX

Senator Henry Cabot

LODGE

Lt. Gov. Alvan T.

FULLER

Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt

ROBINSON

Speaker B. Loring

YOUNG

No Tickets Required

No Seats Reserved

Doors Open at 6.45

Concert by Ives Military Band

7 to 8 o'clock

Republican Club of Massachusetts

George A. Rich, Earl E. Davidson,

President, Secretary

COUNTY TEACHERS
MEET THIS MONTH

Essex, Hampshire, Plymouth and Worcester First on List

Beginning tomorrow, various county organizations of Massachusetts teachers will hold their annual meetings. Essex County teachers will meet in Tremont Temple, Boston, tomorrow. At the same time the Hampshire County teachers will meet at Northampton, Plymouth County teachers in Brockton, and Worcester County teachers in Worcester.

In connection with the Worcester assembly, the Massachusetts State Kindergarten Association will conduct a round table, dealing with modern methods and materials used in the kindergarten, in charge of Miss Sarah Marble, director of kindergartens in Worcester.

Addresses will be made by Miss Lillian B. Poor, assistant director of kindergartens in Boston, and Mrs. Edith L. Wolfara of Cambridge. An exhibit of new materials and handiwork will be made by Worcester kindergartens.

On Nov. 10 comes the annual meeting of the Norfolk County Teachers Association to be held in Boston. Its sessions will be divided into general and departmental meetings. The morning meeting will be that of the elementary section in Tremont Temple.

Eugene C. Smith, headmaster of the Beaver Country Day School in Brookline, will deliver an address on "The Relation of Teacher and Pupil." D. C. Ridgely of Clark University, Worcester, will speak on "The Teaching of Geography."

The junior and senior high school sections meeting in the Boston Public Library will be addressed on theory and practice in high school reorganization by R. H. Jordan, professor of secondary education at Cornell University. John M. Brewer, associate professor of education at Harvard University, also will speak on student activities in junior and senior high schools.

Special sections for vocational and continuation school teachers also will be held: that for men at the Boston Trades School, with a speaker to be announced later; that for women at the Boston Trades School for Girls. Exhibits of work will be arranged at both these schools.

The general meeting in the afternoon will be preceded by a half-hour organ recital to be given by Prof. Gene Ware, organist, and director of music at Brown University. This will afford the educators an opportunity to hear the new organ which has been installed in the auditorium.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, of the division of immigration and Americanization of the Massachusetts Department of Education, is to speak on "Immigration and Massachusetts."

Frederick A. Wallis, formerly United States Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, will talk on "Immigration and Americanization."

The convention will be under the direction of Richard D. Tucker, principal of the Heath School, Brookline.

DR. PAYSON SMITH RETURNS

Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, is back at his desk after a trip of several weeks, which carried him to the west coast. He attended a large number of conventions and visited many educational institutions. Dr. Smith expresses himself as particularly impressed with western education in education and other lines.

BAPTISTS REAFFIRM DRY STAND

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The Illinois Baptist Association, representing 60,000 church members, voted unanimously against any modification of the Volstead Act at its annual meeting at Herrin yesterday.

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NOMINEES HURLED
CHARGES NIGHTLY

Democrats Take Offensive, While Republicans Stand on Record

Things that should be done in the interest of the public and economic welfare of Massachusetts and things that ought not to have been done by the Republicans are being shouted from Democratic platforms in the State, while Republican candidates for election in the campaign now drawing to a close are content to rest on the record of their state and national administrations.

Last night, David I. Walsh (D.), United States Senator from Massachusetts, led the attack of his party in speeches at rallies in and around Boston, while in the Springfield auditorium, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, and Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, defended the Republican administrations. Mr. Walsh is emphasizing in his addresses the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill, declaring it "the most unsatisfactory, inequitable and injurious tariff legislation ever adopted."

The campaign appears to be productive of suggestions. William A. Gaston, Democratic aspirant for the United States Senate, comes forward with a proposal for an Institute of Labor similar to the William Brewster Institute of Politics, for the discussion of labor problems.

John F. Fitzgerald, Democratic candidate for Governor, directs his fire at the State Prison at Charlestown, declaring that it is a duty to civilization to replace it.

CENSORSHIP LOSING
EARLIER ADVOCATES

Many of those who once were in favor of state censorship for films to be shown in Massachusetts have changed their views and large numbers of them are now to be found among the opponents of the measure upon which the voters will pass Election Day, Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole is finding as his campaign against censorship gathers added momentum.

He is chairman of the Committee of Massachusetts Citizens Against Censorship, which although organized only about a month ago, has gathered under its banner a host of Bay State citizens, some of whom oppose the idea of censorship in itself, while others simply are opposed to one-man censorship by a political appointee.

Prominent among those who know the issue concerned in Referendum No. 3, from the standpoint of municipal government, and are opposed to the proposed law are Peter P. Sullivan, Mayor of Worcester; P. W. Wheeler, Mayor of Gloucester; Harlan A. McPhetres, Mayor of Lynn; Joseph M. Grise, Mayor of Chicopee; C. S. Ashley, a former Mayor of New Bedford, and Walter H. Creamer, a former Mayor of Lynn.

Henry Abrahams, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, is member of the committee, and with George E. Curran of Boston, represents the active opposition of organized labor to the law.

Many other well-known citizens are listed as members of the committee.

FIGHT FOR DRY WORLD REVIEW

Battles against alcohol, both in the United States and Europe, which have been fought since 1785, were reviewed by Mrs. Emma L. Transeau, state superintendent of the department of scientific temperance instruction of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at a reception given last night to 106 new members of the organization in the First Baptist Church, Boston.

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DRYS MARK 'YES'; WETS MARK 'NO' TO ANSWER REFERENDUM FOUR

Proposed State Code Makes State Co-operate for Efficient Enforcement of Federal Prohibition Law

Massachusetts voters must accept or reject at the state elections, Nov. 7, the referendum submitted under the Initiative and Referendum Amendment involving public issues which require careful thought. While the legal statement of these referenda has been mailed to the restricted voters in the State publication, "Official Information to Voters," its terms are difficult of comprehension. Suffolk County voters also must decide a question of public expediency relating to equal pay for equal work for teachers irrespective of sex. The significance of each issue is being presented in understandable language by The Christian Science Monitor.

Shall a law be adopted providing that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall enforce the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States in co-operation with the federal authorities? is a simple statement of the question submitted to the voters on the ballot next Tuesday through Referendum No. 4.

In contrast, however, with voting on the liquor question in the past, a vote of "Yes" this time will be a vote for prohibition, and a vote of "No" will be a vote for liquor. In the prohibition days "Yes" was a vote for license and liquor and "No" was a vote for local prohibition.

Constitutionally Assured

There has been no lack of public information on the issue at stake in this question. A prohibition enforcement code for the State was proposed for passage at the 1921 session of the Legislature. Constitutional objections to some of its provisions were raised and the matter was referred to the Supreme Judicial Court for its opinion. Recommendations in favor of constitutionality were received in an opinion from the court and a code satisfying these points was filed with the session of 1922.

The bill including the code was heard at length by legislative committees and was reported favorably by the Committee on Legal Affairs with 4 of its 15 members dissenting. The vote in favor of the bill in the House was 134 to 68, and in the Senate 28 to 9. The Governor gave his approval to the code, it was brought to referendum on the petition of the required number of voters, and the official question asked as Referendum No. 4 on the fourth page of the ballot is:

Shall a law (Chapter 427 of the Acts of 1922) enacted to enforce in Massachusetts the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that except as authorized by the act, the manufacture, sale, barter, transportation, importation, exportation, delivery, furnishing or possession of any intoxicating liquor, as defined in the act, shall be a criminal offense and be punished in the manner prescribed by the act, which law was passed in the House of Representatives by a majority of 134 in the affirmative to 68 in the negative, and in the Senate by a majority of 28 in the affirmative to 9 in the negative, and was approved by the Governor, be approved?

Follows Federal Law

The text of the law is necessarily long because it provides all the details which shall govern the officers of the Commonwealth and its communities in enforcing the prohibition law. In general it follows the lines laid down in the Federal Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act. Provisions are made with respect to the functions of the courts in relation to enforcement, penalties, issuance of warrants and other details. In sum it makes the police of Massachusetts prohibition enforcement agents with power to proceed as do the federal agents.

In the campaign which has been waged with regard to the acceptance or rejection of the proposed code the issue has become one between wet interests and dry interests. The proponents of liquor have made the central point of their campaign instruction to the voters that a vote against the code is a vote for liquor. The central point of the supporters of prohibition and its benefit is found in the title of the proposed law which reads: "An act to carry into effect, so far as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is concerned, the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

In his annual address to the Legislature, Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, took up the question of prohibition enforcement. He pointed out that the variance between the federal and state laws hampered the work of preventing traffic in intoxicating liquors. The Governor declared, therefore, that "considerations of compelling force require that the laws of Massachusetts be made to conform to the laws of the United States."

State Code a Necessity

This is the fundamental argument in favor of the adoption of the code by the people. Practically every state in the United States has, it is pointed out, enacted similar laws. It is urged that it is similarly the duty of Massachusetts to have such concurrent legislation to the end that the full benefits of an efficiently enforced prohibition law may be realized.

The proposed code does not attempt to go further than the federal law. It merely puts on the statute books of the Commonwealth provisions which are in harmony with the federal law. The Commonwealth has accepted the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, it is emphasized, and its further duty is to provide that this amendment shall be given full effect within the borders of the State and within the power of its people to direct.

The opponents of the bill have sought to make the issue between prohibition and liquor. There have been some attempts to tell the voters that a vote against the proposed code is a vote for light wines and beer, an issue which is not involved.

One argument advanced by the opposition is that the majority of the voters in 1920 approved the so-called

2.75 per cent beer bill, which would have defined as non-intoxicating beer which contains more than 2 3/4 per cent of alcohol by volume. It is protest against the enactment of a state code they assert that Massachusetts is a sovereign power and is not duty bound to enact such legislation. They also contend that the federal act is sufficient for enforcement purposes, and that it is unwise to place a law on the statute books of Massachusetts in view of the possibility of a change in the federal act.

Voters Familiar With Situation

One of the arguments brought in depreciation of the value of the initiative and referendum law is that it does not express the true opinion of the voters because they have not been informed. In the instance of the referendum on the prohibition code, however, the public has been informed during the campaign and has been the basis for general discussion ever since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The public has had the opportunity to observe the operation of prohibition under the best enforcement possible through the federal efforts. In the vote on the referendum it is expected that many votes will be cast on the issue of wet or dry regardless of the specific question of law enforcement which is at stake. The verdict of the voters, then, will be one on the issue of prohibition, and the contest is the wet interests against the dry interests. In marking the ballot next Tuesday, therefore, a cross after "Yes" on Referendum No. 4 will be a vote for prohibition and for its enforcement by an effective and efficient law; and a cross after the word "No" will be a vote for liquor and for disregard of the law now a part of the Constitution of the United States and the statutes of the Federal Government.

Tomorrow's article on Referendum 5 will make plain the issues in the fight to require that district attorneys shall be members of the Bar.

HAVERHILL LOSES MANY SHOE FIRMS

Union Troubles Have Sent 30 Establishments Away

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 2 (Special)—Within a comparatively recent period 30 shoe manufacturing establishments, employing 3750 wage workers have moved from this city to other places on the ground that they have been unable to cope with union labor conditions here. It has been blotted out a payroll of approximately \$5,445,000. The concerns which have left the city and the places to which they have moved are as follows:

S. I. Parker Company, South Boston, Mass.; Collins Wood Heel Company, Merrimack, Mass.; E. L. Thomas, Manchester, N. H.; S. & S. Shoe Company, Marlboro, Mass.; Proctor Counter Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. E. Greenman Company, Hampton, N. H.; F. E. Adams Shoe Company, Seabrook, N. H.; W. H. Butler, Salisbury, Mass.; G. S. Rollins, C. S. Marston, Jr., Martin Heel Company, T. M. Cooke & Son, these four to Georgetown, Mass.; Bottomley Shoe Company, Lynn, Mass.; Merrimack Heel Company, Salem, N. H.; George H. Webster Counter Company, Troy, N. Y. (partial); C. W. Arnold Company, Exeter, N. H.; Bancroft-Walker Company, Boston, Mass.; Max Lapin, Chelsea, Mass.; Ellis-Eddy Company, Lewiston, Me.; John H. Cross Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gale Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H.; C. V. Watson and Laganas Shoe Company, both to Lowell, Mass.; Perry Malcolm Company, Lawrence, Mass.; Sheridan Bros., Chelsea, Mass.; H. G. Keeler, Athol, Mass.; Cushman, Hebert Company, Stoneham, Mass.; Hillard & Tabor, Manchester, N. H.; H. E. Guylil, Seabrook, N. H.; Shevenell Counter Co., Dover, N. H.

Practically no new shoe firms have come into the city and there are thousands of square feet of floor space idle.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, and other civic organizations are making an attempt to develop conditions that will put an end to labor differences and place the shoe manufacturing industry on a stable basis. With the present controversy between the Shoe Workers Protective Union and the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, the industry is in an unsettled state and the trouble has been of such long continuance that leading citizens of the city are becoming considerably disturbed over the final outcome.

MR. TIGERT SEES WORK OF SCHOOLS

New Hampshire City Gives Exhibition for Visitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 2 (Special)—The finest demonstration of public school work ever given in New Hampshire was arranged in honor of the visit to the Capitol last night of John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education. The commissioner and his party went to Manchester today to participate in the dedication to-night of a series of new public school buildings, including two high schools, the whole group being the largest building program of schoolhouses ever carried out at any one time in New England.

The program at Mr. Tigert's reception in Concord last night was unique. In the lobby of the City Hall was a fully equipped printing plant operated by pupils of the Morrill school, the printing presses turning out souvenirs for all who passed through. A bat drill instructor, showing "preparedness" of local students in this line. The program opened with selections by the kindergarten orchestra of the garrison, "the largest youngest one in the world." School children in the

third grade read from the evening papers, showing their ability at sight reading and also in folk dancing and rapid calculation in figures. A military drill by high school boys, under the command of Capt. James Quinn, drill instructor, showing "preparedness" in the schools, concluded the children's program.

Commissioner of Education Tigert in his address said in part:

Thomas Edison invented the motion picture, the incandescent light, the phonograph, and 300 other things, so that his knowledge of the forces of nature, his understanding of chemistry, physics, electricity and the natural forces, when invested in industry, represent \$12,000,000,000, or one-twentieth of the wealth of the richest nation in the world. The products of his mind, when valued in dollars and cents, which is the lowest criterion that can be put upon them, are greater than the products of the mind of thousands, yes, millions of his fellow citizens.

Knowledge, education, technical skill and ability are the factors which develop wealthy communities, and build mighty commonwealths. Raw materials are but a small factor. Over and over again we find that it is ideas, technique and ability which have created wealth and great cities, states, and nations.

BILL WOULD AVERT ANIMAL TORTURE

Experiments With Gases May Be Banned in Army and Navy

A bill to put an end to the administration of chemical and noxious substances for experimental purposes, to domestic animals by anyone in the service of the United States Army or Navy was introduced in Congress by Albert Johnson, Representative of Washington, last September. It is at present before the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill printed as H. R. 12605 reads:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that from and after the approval of this act it shall be unlawful for any officer, enlisted man or civilian employee of the army or the navy, in the pursuit of any research, investigation or test of the efficacy of any gas, liquid, powder or other noxious substance, to employ the same upon the living body or tissue of any domestic animal.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall violate Section 1 hereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Mr. Johnson, who was a captain in the Chemical Warfare Service in the World War, says he knows tests of this kind used at the Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, are not necessary.

ZOO CURATOR RESIGNS

George F. Morse Jr. has resigned the curatorship of the Franklin Park Zoo in Boston to assume directorship of the large zoological gardens to be established in Chicago by the Chicago Zoological Society. His resignation is effective on Dec. 1, after four years of service at the Boston zoo. Mr. Morse will have full charge of constructing the Chicago gardens, for which Mrs. Edith McCook Rockefeller has given 300 acres of land.

BEEKEEPERS GO TO SCHOOL

"Getting the Most Out of a Small Apiary," is the subject to be discussed at the November meeting of the Eastern Massachusetts Society of Beekeepers, to be held Saturday, Nov. 4, at 2 p. m., in the State House Auditorium, Boston. Allen Latham of Norwich, Conn., will be the speaker.

Book Friends

THAT Different Book Store of Bullock's has many of them—

—Not mere acquaintances, but friends who place confidence in the ability of that Different Book Store of Bullock's to supply, by mail if need be, the latest in Fiction—Poetry—Drama—Travel—or to sift the book world for anything that exists—if the wish be expressed—

—It is this ability to serve that makes Bullock's Book Store the totally different book store that it is—

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—Seventh and Grand—
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California Glace Fruits

Glacé Fruits are a delightful alternative from bon bons for the school luncheon or the motor trip.

Boxes of assorted Glacé Fruits are made up of apricots, prunes, oranges, figs, pears, pineapple, plums and cherries. Not every kind is in every box, however.

1 pound, \$1.15; 2 pounds, \$2.25; 3 pounds, \$3.35; 5 pounds, \$5.50 or \$6.50 when it comes in a redwood box.

Quality in Men's Wear Since 1883

MULLEN AND BLUETT
BROADWAY at SIXTH
Los Angeles

GEORGE ADE BRANDS CENSORSHIP ARBITRARY, UNJUST AND USELESS

Would Leave Choice of Scenes and Titles to Whimsical Caprice of Dictator, Declares Author

By GEORGE ADE
We do not need censorship in America. The people of our country are not asking to be protected against newspapers, magazines, plays, moving pictures, billboards or public speeches which may corrupt their morals or poison their opinions. They have faith in that old-fashioned and most reliable of all remedies; the common sense of the plain people.

The picture plays arrived in a hurry and all kinds of "screen dramas" were offered to the public. Some of them were in bad taste; some had too much "gun play"; some overworked the sex problems and some set up cheap and tawdry standards. Whereupon the picture play invaded the most remote rural communities and became an influence on every element of the population, a lot of well-meaning busybodies said that all picture plays would have to be censored. In a good many states the legislatures permitted these self-appointed guardians of the public to secure laws which have worked endless confusion to the important industry of making and distributing picture plays and which, in my humble opinion, have accomplished no results of which anybody need be proud.

Stop and think! If we are going to censor and change and mutilate any picture of people in action or any words of text which may be flashed on the screen in a theater, why not have committees appointed to go into every newspaper office every day and look over the proof sheets and cut out any expression of opinion or any item of news or any letter to the editor which does not happen to agree with the peculiar likes or private prejudices of the person who happens to be acting as censor?

Why not have policemen in plain clothes at every public meeting and every church every Sunday to immediately stop and arrest anyone speaking from a rostrum who happens to say something which happens to displease the policeman or which does not fully coincide with his point of view?

In other words, if we are going to permit officious and incompetent meddlers to decide what stories shall entertain us and what pictures we shall see, why not go the limit, and introduce all of the Russian methods which helped to blow that ill-fated country to smithereens?

Because the Tzar, in the day of his most despotic authority, never had more dictatorial power than the moving-picture censors are exercising in some of the states.

Censorship has turned out to be a joke, because no two states can actually agree upon what kind of material in a picture play needs to be eliminated.

The play which is regarded as entirely safe and harmless and clean and sanitary in every state of the Union except one will suddenly run into a bunch of critics (endowed with supreme authority) who will cut and slash the play, removing whole scenes or ordering radical changes for no reason which any sane man can discover. I will give you an instance: Last summer there was produced a picture play which I wrote for Tom Meighan. It was called "Our Leading

Citizen." Early in the story the principal character, an easy-going lawyer in a small inland city, enlisted for the war and went to Europe and distinguished himself. The explanatory text which we used in connection with the play said, "After the Great Disturbance had ended, and people were trying to find out what it had all been about, Katherine Pendle was telling them, back in Wingfield, that Foch and Pershing and Dan Bentley really won the war." In the State of Pennsylvania our picture could not be shown until we had removed the words "and people were trying to find out what it had all been about." The censors in this one State seemed to discover that these words were unpatriotic and a reflection upon America's motives in connection with the war. The producing company had to go to the trouble and expense of changing every film shown in Pennsylvania.

Every intelligent reader of newspapers and magazines knows that the principal theme of discussion for the past four years has been, "What were the actual and underlying causes of the Great War?" Isn't it a fact that in 1919 people everywhere were asking what the war had all been about? Was it wrong for any newspaper editor to inquire as to the cause of the war? If it wasn't wrong for him, why should I, an author, be humiliated and censored and branded as lacking in patriotism because I simply stated a fact which is common knowledge? Even if the particular individuals in Pennsylvania who ordered the removal of those words did not believe that there was any question as to any of the causes of the war or any of the objectives for which various nations were fighting, what right did those individuals have to prevent me from stating my opinion? Of course there was nothing wrong or unpatriotic in the text, or someone else would have discovered the fact: No newspaper critic or no other censor in America took exception to the words.

This is only one instance in a thousand. In one state it must not be suggested in a picture that a woman expects to become a mother. A great organization is about to put on the screen the familiar stories of the Scriptures. They will not dare to use the incident of the shepherds watching the star and waiting for the birth of the child. If Joseph and Mary are shown in the picture, they will not be permitted to prepare for the coming of the infant. Of course, these incidents have been discussed in set-

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mons and taught in Sunday schools for a good many years, but the very suggestion of maternity in a moving picture is declared, in one state, to be highly immoral. Therefore, the producers of pictures must either show the preparation of baby clothes or else prepare a special picture to be shown in this one state.

Only a few months ago the censors in an eastern state became weary of looking at pictures, and turned the whole work of revision and "cutting" over to an estimable lady who had been acting as secretary to the board. About the time she assumed her duties she had lost a dear relative. The very suggestion of death was repellant to her. While she was in this grief-stricken and almost hysterical mood, she ordered all death scenes and all suggestion and mention of death to be removed from every photoplay shown in the state over which she had absolute control. The results were demoralizing, of course.

No one pretends to say that every photoplay is perfect. No one pretends to say that every newspaper or book or political speech is perfect. What we do say is that censorship, as now attempted by haphazard legislation in various states, has not only been unfair and tyrannical but also it has been a failure. It has not accomplished the results. There has been no consensus of intelligent opinion among the people who have been vested with authority. Most of them have proved incapable.

The great motion picture industry, under the able leadership of Will Hays, is solving all of the problems which the officious regulators have failed to solve. Pictures are becoming cleaner and better. They will continue to improve, and the improvement will be more rapid if the producing companies are not hampered by threats of censorship which compel them to twist their stories all out of shape in order to comply with all sorts of whimsical regulations.

As we said at the beginning, the American people do not like the idea of censorship. They can decide for themselves what they want in the way of entertainment.

THREE-MILE LIMIT APPLIES TO ISLAND

Federal Judge Sustains Government in Liquor Case

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2 (Special)—Decisive victory was won here late yesterday by the Government with the ruling of Federal Judge Arthur L. Brown that the waters three miles seaward beyond Block Island are territorial waters of the United States. He denied the request of counsel in the United States District Court to charge the jury that the British schooner *Marina*, seized with 1000 cases of liquor aboard, was not within the three-mile limit. Testimony of federal agents, by whom the *Marina* was captured, was that the schooner was overtaken in sight of Block Island at night.

Counsel for the defense asked the court to rule, in substance, that the three-mile limit extended from the mainland. The court, not only denied this request, but denied three other motions to direct a verdict for the defense, viz.: that Capt. Archie S. Wentzell be discharged, as evidence was insufficient to show unlawful transportation and possession; that six members of the crew be discharged because they could not be held responsible for acts of the master of the vessel and that the court was without jurisdiction because the *Marina* is a British ship, bound from one British port, St. Pierre, to another British port, Jamaica.

Judge Brown denied the first of the three motions with the statement that the credibility of the witnesses or their incredibility was a matter for jury decision and the second on the ground that the crew knew the liquid was being loaded aboard and shipped with this knowledge. The court made no comment in denying the motion affecting its jurisdiction.

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MEDICAL FREEDOM A CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Political Record of Ogden L. Mills Cited as Hostile by Opponent of Vivisection

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Mrs. Diana Belais, president of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society and editor of The Open Door, made public today the following letter, addressed to "Friends of Medical Freedom":

"Do you know that the chief medical director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has described Christian Science, chiropractic, naturopathy and osteopathy as 'harmful systems of thought and illogical assumptions bewildering the thoughtless'?" (See "Proceedings of the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors, 1920," on file in New York Public Library.)

"Do you know that the agents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company were instructed to influence voters to defeat the anti-vivisection, anti-vaccination, chiropractic and osteopathic amendments in California in 1920?" (See same Proceedings for 1920 and 1921, also October, 1922, issue of The Open Door.)

"Do you know that the New York Tribune has steadfastly opposed the enactment of bills by the New York Legislature identical to the interests of the American Medical Association?" (See editorial columns of the New York Tribune, 1921 and 1922.)

"Do you know that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is listed as one of 'the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders' of the New York Tribune, Inc.?" (See statement of ownership of New York Tribune.)

"Do you know that Congressman Ogden L. Mills, candidate for re-election from the Seventeenth New York District, is one of the owners of the New York Tribune?" (See same statement of Tribune ownership.)

"Do you know that Congressman Alexander Lambert of New York, chairman of the committee on social insurance of the American Medical Association?" (See "Health Insurance," report on compulsory health insurance, which was defeated? (See records New York Legislature.)

"Do you know that compulsory health insurance would mean compulsory vaccination and compulsory injection of serum on a wholesale scale?"

"Do you know that the American Medical Association, in a letter dated Nov. 8, 1921, says: 'In regard to the great life insurance companies, some of them, and particularly the Metropolitan, rendered great service in the campaign in California, Oregon and Washington last November, defeating four vicious measures, including a bill to grant the chiropractors a separate board?' (Photographic copy of the original letter on file with the New York Anti-Vivisection Society.)

These facts are presented for the consideration of the voters in the Seventeenth Congressional District.

MORE MONEY FOR HIGHWAYS URGED

State Official Says Motorists Do Not Provide Enough

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 2 (Special).—More money must be forthcoming from the motorists of Massachusetts if the state road building program is to be carried on, said J. W. Synan, a commissioner of the State Department of Public Works, presiding at a hearing in this city yesterday afternoon. If the funds are not forthcoming, he said, the state program must be curtailed and perhaps completely abandoned. Motorists want the roads, and use them when they are built. They must provide the funds to build them.

"The motorists themselves should make the fight for increased motor fees, as an investment which will be returned to them in savings effected through less repairs and increased tire mileage," he said. "All the money paid in registration fees is used in building and rebuilding roads." Motor registration fees, in the opinion of the commissioner, should be practically doubled if the State expects to provide sufficient good roads for the increasing numbers of cars that are registered from year to year.

Mr. Synan stated that it will require \$5,000,000 a year to rebuild and care for the existing roads. Unless the board can get more money within the next three years, he continued, it will be necessary to discontinue construction of new roads, and devote all the available funds to the reconstruction of the prevailing highways. He stated that with \$7,500,000 additional funds, it might be possible for the department to build about one-half the highways requested sometime within a few decades.

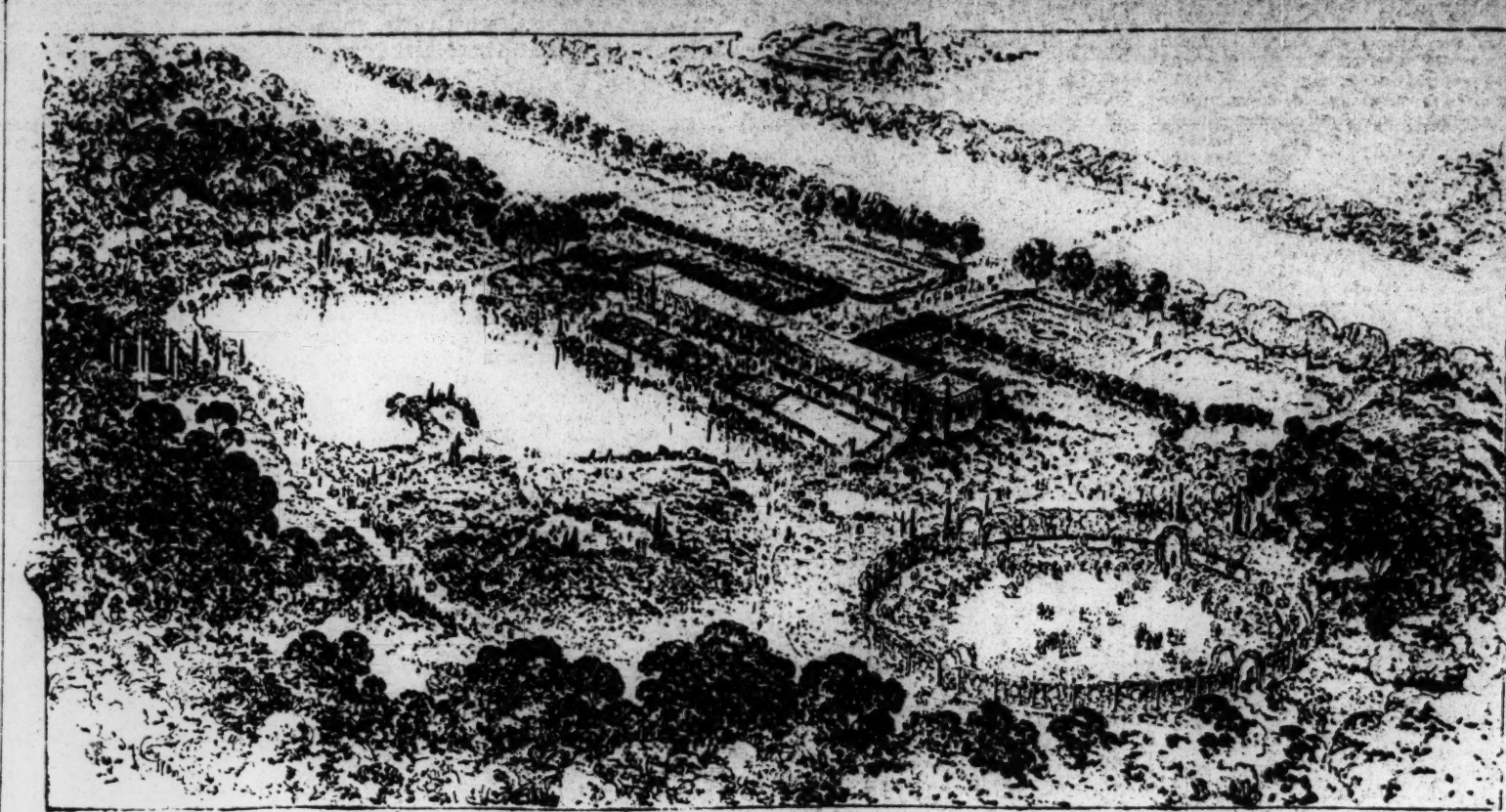
UNION LOSES ITS SUIT AGAINST SHOE FIRM

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 2.—Word was received here today that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts had dismissed a bill in equity brought against the C. V. Watson Company, shoe manufacturers, by Joseph C. Goyette, former agent of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union. The bill sought to compel the company to pay Haverhill prices and observe union regulations in its Lowell plant.

The Supreme Court decided in February that the agreement between the union and the company was operative in Lowell. Under agreement with Mr. Goyette, non-union men were employed at the Lowell plant, and he contended that they should receive the Haverhill rate of pay.

CHURCH FEDERATION CONVENTION IS HELD

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 2 (Special).—Prevention of the old wasteful "overlapping and overlooking" of the churches in any community was cited as one of the greatest achievements of the federation movement throughout the country, by the Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Armstrong, executive secretary of the St. Louis Church Federation, speaking last night at the convention of New England State and



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BOSTON TO HAVE A ROSE GARDEN UNIQUE IN DESIGN AND VARIETY

Franklin Park When Project Is Completed Is Expected to Draw Flower Lovers From All Over World

Community Federations of Churches, in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

General figures given by the speaker show the growth of the movement in the country. There are six state federations with executive secretaries and organizations in 47 cities of the United States. There are federations in every New England state except Vermont. Twelve community councils in Massachusetts and four in Connecticut were held by Dr. Armstrong as an indication of progress throughout the territory. Aside from the practical uses of the federation movement, the executive secretary urged the formation of these groups from motives of Christian fellowship and co-operation.

Some of the larger federations, he explained, had an annual budget running into the thousands, and got proportionate results. St. Louis' budget is \$25,000 a year; Cleveland leads the way with \$30,000, which is what the Ohio States Federation uses annually, and other larger bodies doing similar work raise and disburse similar sums with measurable results.

NORSE AND PILGRIM STORIES DEFENDED BY BOSTON LAWYER

The Norsemen did discover America, Mary Chilton was the first European woman to set foot on American soil, the Pilgrims did land on Plymouth Rock and Myles Standish did seek the hand of Priscilla Mullins through his friend, John Alden, declared Arthur Lord, president of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Mass., addressing the New England Historic Genealogical Society on the "Value of Tradition," yesterday at its headquarters on Ashburton Place, Boston.

Mr. Lord, himself a Boston lawyer, cited eminent authorities to prove that tradition and hearsay evidence are competent under certain circumstances, and said that in case of a tradition containing nothing inherently improbable, which has been recorded in writing for 100 years, the burden of proof rests on the person denying its accuracy.

The character of the Norsemen and their genius for preserving traditions make their sagas relative to explorations along the coast of North America worthy of belief, Mr. Lord contends, even though they had been preserved by word of mouth for 300 years before they were perpetuated in writing.

TEXTILE STRIKE BACK TO ORIGINAL POSITION

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 2.—With the rejection of the proposition of the Rev. George A. Guertin by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and the acceptance of the terms by the strikers, comes a deadlock which resolves the strike situation into its original condition that has prevailed for almost 39 weeks.

The Amoskeag company replied to the proposal that it would be unable to conduct its plant successfully unless on a 54-hour-a-week schedule, also that it did not propose to deprive the workers now in the mills of their places. The strikers accepted the terms, that they return to work under the wage schedule preceding Feb. 13, on a 51-hour-a-week basis.

YALE-BATES DEBATE DATE SET

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 2 (Special).—Prof. A. C. Baird, who has charge of debating at Bates College, announces that the date for the Yale-Bates debate is fixed for Dec. 18 at New Haven while the question will be announced in about two weeks by a member of the Harvard faculty. The decision as to the question is left with Harvard, because it will be the same subject that Yale will debate with Brown and Dartmouth. Out of a score of Bates undergraduates taking part in the preliminary debates the last two weeks, 11 have been selected for the final trials.

BALLOT BOARD SUSTAINED

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 1.—The Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision dismissing the petition of the Rev. John W. Barker of Lebanon for a writ of certiorari in the Republican primary election case involving the fifth state senatorial district. Mr. Barker, nominated on the face of the returns, was declared ineligible by the ballot law commission because he had not long enough been a citizen of the State, and he appealed to the Supreme Court.

COLLEGE HEAD INSTALLED

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 2.—Rear Admiral C. S. Williams, U. S. N., assumed the presidency of the Naval War College here yesterday, taking the place made vacant recently by the retirement of Rear Admiral William S. Sims. Admiral Williams has been attached to the Bureau of Naval Operations of the Navy Department.

So much emphasis has been placed upon the rose garden to be laid out at Franklin Park, Boston, that the rest of the planting to be done there has largely been overlooked in public descriptions of the work. In reality, the rose garden will be only an incidental feature of the large enterprise. Undoubtedly, it will be an especially interesting feature, however, for it will be one of the most complete municipal rose gardens in the country, containing all the best garden roses, and a great display of climbers.

Yet the roses will have to share interest with an enormous collection of perennial flowers, an herb garden, a shrub garden, and a water garden. The great pool will be the center of the display, which, in all, will cover six acres, including the backgrounds. This pool, with its irregular outline, and broken into by a miniature peninsula, will contain a variety of water plants, including all the common lilies. A lotus pool in one corner also has been contemplated.

Great masses of herbaceous plants will cover the ground which slopes down to the pond, except on one side, where a beach has been planned. Back of this beach a commodious pergola will be erected, and here practically all the vines available for decorative purposes, and able to stand the New England climate, will be grown. Eventually, there will be a big display of wisteria in the spring, of climbing roses a little later, and of clematis in the fall.

Further back on the same side there is to be a mall, bordered on both sides with a double row of English elms. Most of these trees already have been planted. It is from this mall that the formal entrance to the garden will lead. An ornamental fountain will be the important feature of the broad open space in front of the pavilion.

Planting Will Be Informal
Most of the planting will be done in an informal way, but there will be an oval sunken garden of unusual interest. This garden will be surrounded by climbing roses trained on

trellises, including practically every good climber which is hardy in Boston.

Low-growing roses, including baby ramblers of different sorts, will be used in the lower oval panel, with the idea of giving an unusually picturesque effect.

While the general plans have been fully completed by Arthur Shurtleff, landscape architect and advisor to the park board, the entire list of roses and other plants has not been made up. According to Mr. Shurtleff, practically every perennial plant useful for garden cultivation will have a place in the different beds and borders. It is the purpose of the park commissioners, of whom James B. Shea is chairman, to lay out a garden having both educational and inspirational value, as well as being a beauty spot of unusual charm. Amateurs who grow flowers can visit the municipal garden when it is completed and see for themselves what are most attractive, and how they can best be used.

There will be no attempt, it is stated, to make a plant museum out of the garden. That is to say, exceedingly rare or tender flowers which are not easily obtained from nurserymen will not be used. On the other hand, every effort will be made to obtain the best landscape effects. Careful attention will be paid to color combinations and the arrangement of different plants in their relation to each other. In this way, the garden will be made of genuine practical value to those who visit it.

Abundance of Shrubs Intended
The whole plot will be surrounded by shrubs of the more common kinds, and special use will be made of the fine native American shrubs, like the viburnums, the hawthorns, the azaleas and the dogwoods, which often are overlooked, but not readily surpassed.

There will be lilacs, of course, in great variety, and some foreign introductions. It is probable that a section of the garden will be given over to gladioli, dahlias, irises and peonies, for these

are among the most popular garden flowers. Some annuals also will be used. There will be great masses of such hardy plants as phlox, sweet williams, yuccas, pyrethrum, poppies, galliardias, snowdrops, day lilies, foxgloves, jarkspurs, chrysanthemums, canterbury bells, hardy carnations and fall asters, and there will be lilies in variety as well as ferns.

Although it is not generally known, there already is and has been for several years a very complete hardy border in Franklin Park, containing great quantities of the best perennial plants. The new garden as planned, however, will surpass anything before attempted there. In fact, the plans call for one of the most complete and most carefully arranged herbaceous gardens to be found in the east.

Already work upon the rose garden has been started, and bids for the loan to be used in making beds for the roses will be opened next Tuesday. Mayor James M. Curley, who is responsible for the whole enterprise, is enthusiastic over the project as laid out on paper, and believes that when the actual work has been completed, Boston will have a garden that will draw visitors from all parts of the world, and make the city even better known in a horticultural way than it is at present—and its present reputation scarcely needs mention.

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INTEREST IN SENATE CONTEST, IN RHODE ISLAND IS INCREASING

Candidacy of Dry Nominee Gains Fresh Support as Announcement of Big Rally Is Made

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2 (Special).—The candidacy of the Rev. James I. Bartholomew, Law and Order nominee for the United States Senate, was enhanced yesterday by the announcement of a big rally, a movement supported by many prominent men and women, for Sunday night and the impression he made on a large gathering of workers at a textile plant rally.

Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, nominee two years ago on the Democratic ticket for Lieutenant-Governor, announced plans for the rally and repudiated a report, alleged to have been circulated by the Women's Republican Club, that the Democrats are financing the rally. Miss Yates declared that the funds had been supplied by friends of the movement in both parties and that response to requests for aid for this purpose had been very liberal. Miss Yates was the author of the letter to Democratic leader William S. Flynn, now the party's nominee for Governor, appealing to him to end the filibuster in the House against the Prohibition Enforcement Bill in the closing days of the session of the Assembly.

Mr. Bartholomew, in an address at the gates of the J. and F. Coats Company plant, Pawtucket, while stressing the prohibition issue, called attention to the indifference of both his opponents, R. Livingston Beekman, Republican, and Senator Peter G. Gerry, Democrat, toward vital legislative needs affecting Capital and Labor. He said:

"We don't want the President of the United States to be forced to say 'please' to any great industrial corporation or labor organization. We should have means provided for compulsory arbitration in controversies between Capital and Labor. I want the President vested with the right to protect the people against profiteering on necessities of life. I am not talking now merely to gain political advantage at this time. I

announced these opinions in the midst of the textile strike. "Where were Mr. Gerry and Mr. Beekman in the textile strike? Why didn't they take a hand? Would you rather be represented by millionaires, pouring out their money? Are they better men to represent the laboring people?"

"We have waited too long some form of bonus for World War veterans—for adequate compensation for them. We have waited too long to fulfill this obligation.

"We should have a nonpartisan tariff commission to put tariff on a business basis instead of a football basis. Tariff should not be kicked around like a football by the political parties. The Republican claim that the high tariff means high wages is a fallacy. Labor organizations have done more to get high wages than the high tariff. Neither Republicans nor Democrats, when they finally get to Washington, vote on party lines on the tariff issues. They vote as the big interests in their districts are best served."

Mr. Bartholomew said that one of the grave dangers to the country's welfare is the popular idea of voting on party lines and appealed for the independent spirit among the voters.

Thomas W. Bicknell, president of the Rhode Island Citizens' Historical Association and a veteran educator, who is estimated to have addressed more public school pupils than any one man in the State, supported Mr. Bartholomew's plea. He told the workers that Mr. Bartholomew represents righteousness and cleanliness and should be elected.

DEAN BROWN CHAIR PROPOSED
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—An endowment fund of \$125,000 for a chair in Yale Divinity School to bear the name of Dean Charles R. Brown is being raised through the 1400 graduates of the school, it was announced yesterday. The endowment would finance the deanship.

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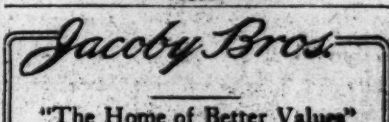
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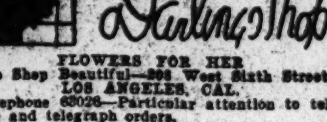
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Not "Liberty" But Slavery

The Thirteenth Amendment freed thousands of human beings from slavery; the Eighteenth Amendment has freed other thousands, slaves to the drink habit.

No one dreams that there can ever be a return of the form of slavery which Lincoln's pen abolished, but there are men in this country today who desire and hope that intoxicants shall again be given power to degrade and enslave their fellow-creatures.

These men who grew rich on the money squandered by victims of the drink habit, are making desperate efforts to procure the election, this fall, of congressmen who will vote for "modification" of the Prohibition laws.

The huge campaign fund of the allied liquor interests has provided an army of workers, who are active in all parts of the country. The plea for "beer and light wines" is their opening wedge, and their slogan is "Personal Liberty"(!)

Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, General Secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, says world prohibition is a possibility within the next ten years. It does not seem possible that the people of the United States will sanction any backward step toward alcoholic slavery, but every friend of progress and reform may well do his or her individual utmost to defeat the evil influences now so aggressive.

You can learn how the forces opposed to Prohibition are operating by reading the daily articles now appearing in The Christian Science Monitor. If your newsdealer cannot supply you with the Monitor, send in your subscription on the coupon appearing on page 7. Please note our offer of a special *TWO WEEKS' TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION* for Twenty Cents.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS.

Joliet, Illinois, Sept. 20, 1922.

Your splendid editorials and news items, dealing with the vital questions of law enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, have roused my enthusiasm. No newspaper in our history has been more farseeing nor more courageous. All honor to you! The propaganda—at first insidious, now brazen—which seeks to override the will of the people, has never been so clearly and courageously pointed out as in the columns of the Monitor.

I enclose one dollar, for which please send the Monitor to my home.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) JAMES L. WOOLSON

Following Dickens Through London by Shadowing the Footsteps of His Characters

IT HAS been said that Charles Dickens "discovered London for its citizens"; more than this, he discovered it for the world. Though one should scarcely disregard the services either of Dr. Johnson or of Charles Lamb, toward fostering a more familiar appreciation of this most entrancing of cities, to the bookish, unquestionably, its streets are first of all peopled by Dickens' characters. Loitering in the City Road, one seeks the shop where Copperfield sold his precious books; crossing London Bridge, one is accompanied by Little Dorrit, who has just left the Marshalsea, on her way to Mrs. Clennam's in Thames Street. It is tremendously more difficult to retrace Dickens' own steps in and out of narrow passages and across little leafy squares; for he is less vivid and substantial than they, a shadow slipping along in the footprints of Micawber or Fagin or Mrs. Nickleby. To discover the illustrative author of these delightful persons and their life stories, one must possess the intuition of a Sherlock Holmes.

London, which has preserved loyally and fittingly the house of Dr. Johnson in Gough Square and of Carlyle in Cheyne Row, has not bestirred itself in the interest of Charles Dickens; but there are now signs of an awakening. The Dickens Fellowship, amidst general applause, has announced its purchase of the house at 48, Doughty Street, Mecklenburgh Square, which it intends to restore, endow and equip as a museum and permanent memorial to its most famous occupant. It alone, of the many houses in which Dickens lived, remains much as he knew it between 1837-9. He was a restless man; no one could point to his bedroom at Gad's Hill, because of his curious habit of fitting about from one room to another. Thus he changed houses, as well, choosing first to live in chambers, sometimes in one town house, sometimes another, residing abroad, and later maintaining both a town and country home, but the little house in Doughty Street, distinguished by a round blue tablet, was the first home which Dickens rented on his own behalf.

His Journey to London

One of the most celebrated of all Londoners, Dickens was not born in London, but at Mile End Road, Landport, one of the "four towns" included in the township of Portsmouth. When the boy was about 10 years old the family moved to London, traveling by coach, and sending their household goods around by water. Charles appears to have been left behind for a time; therefore, it is his own journey which he later describes in "Dombey and Son." "As I left Dullborough in the days when there were no railroads in the land, I left it in a coach. Through all the years that have since passed, have I ever lost the smell of the damp straw in which I was packed—like game—and forwarded, carriage paid, to the 'Cross Keys,' Wood Street, Cheapside, London? There was no other inside passenger, and I consumed my sandwiches in solitude and dreariness, and it rained hard all the way, and I thought life steeper than I had expected to find it." For a time the family lived in Bayham Street, Camden Town, which Forster refers to as "a mean, small tenement with a wretched little back garden," and the only bright spots in the life of the boy presumably consisted in visits to Mr. Huffam, his godfather, and a "rigger to His Majesty's Navy, Limehouse Hole," and long tramps about such alluring quarters as Covent Garden (where his imagination seems to have been held especially by the heaps of fragrant pineapples), Drury Lane, and the Adelphi, quarters which made such deep impressions that they appear often in his writings. There came a terrible time when the family fortunes having fallen still lower, Mrs. Dickens attempted to open a school for young ladies at 4, Gower Street, but she was no more successful than was Mrs. Micawber with her "establishment." Indeed, their experiences were identical. "I never found," says Mrs. Micawber, speaking for them both, "that any young lady had ever been to school there; or that any young lady ever came, or proposed to come; or that the least preparation was ever made to receive any young lady. The only visitors I saw or heard of were creditors. They used to come at all hours, and some of them were quite ferocious."

During this period Mr. Dickens, burdened by the responsibilities of his family, simply overlooked the matter of Charles' education. The boy longed for school, wistfully saw his sister set out to the Academy of Music, but his entreaties were ignored and, when he did go out into the world, it was to the sordid blacking factory, at a wage of six or seven shillings a week, the hurt of which degrading experience remained with him through life. Yet how can his readers regret that he was there, when his acquaintance with Poll Green and Bob Fagin, also employed at the factory, gave the impulse for two such characters as Fagin, in "Oliver Twist" and Poll Sweedle-pipe? Meantime Mr. Dickens had been arrested for debt and shut up in one of those debtors' prisons which his son later helped to abolish. Charles stayed on for a while in North London, near the first city home of the family, then went to Lant Street, Borough, in order to be nearer the prison—Forster thinks it was the Marshalsea. He slept at his lodging, but took his meals with the family; and so shamed was he by his circumstances that, when one accompanied home by Fagin, Dickens led him to a strange, prosperous doorway, shook his hand for good-by, then rang the bell, asked an idle question, and so continued upon his way, the unsuspecting Fagin cleverly hounded.

In School and Factory

At length Mr. Dickens obtained his release and the entire family went to lodge with Mrs. Royance in Little College Street, afterwards settling down in Johnson Street, Somers Town, close by Bayham Street. Charles left the factory then and was sent for a little to Wellington House Academy, and one of his schoolmates has since testified that "he usually held his head more erect than boys ordinarily do, and there was a gen-

eral smartness about him." Much of this school adventure is related in "David Copperfield," where Mr. Creakle's character is drawn from that of one of Charles' own masters, Mr. Jones, a Welshman. Dickens served as solicitor of New Square, Lincoln's Inn; he entered an office in Gray's Inn. Resolving to experiment with newspaper work, he reported in the gallery of the House of Commons for The Morning Herald. He fancied he might attempt a stage career, but one day he missed an appointment at the Covent Garden Theater and thereupon the matter was forgotten. So he continued his work of reporter, sometimes during a Parliamentary contest going far afield, but living for the most part with his father in Johnson Street, then in Bentinck Street, Manchester Square. His glimpses of Devonshire, Sussex, Essex, his stays at Bristol and at Bath, all unconsciously contributed to the richness of setting found in his novels. At length he came to essay a literary career, dropping his first contribution "stealthily one evening at twilight, with fear and trembling, into a dark letter-box in a dark office up a dark court in Fleet Street." "A Dinner at Poplar Walk" was published in The Old Monthly Magazine, for December, 1833, under the signature "Boz"; two sketches, published a little later in The Library of Fiction, from the then young house of Chapman and Hall, opened up his lasting

connection with that firm. It was settled that "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club" should be issued in monthly parts, at 14 guineas the issue; and shortly after this new work first appeared, March 31, 1836,

Dickens and Catherine Hogarth were married in St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, going for their honeymoon to Chalk, on the Dover Road, between Gravesend and Rochester, and taking up their town residence in chambers at Furnival's Inn.

The Years in Doughty Street

The sale of "Pickwick" became enormous and with the first issue of Bentley's Magazine, in January, 1837, containing the opening chapter of "Oliver Twist," the small rooms at Furnival's Inn had become too cramped physically and intellectually. Dickens removed his wife and infant son to 48, Doughty Street, the house destined to become the National Dickens Shrine. Though the family remained only two years, it was there that Dickens saw his fame firmly established, there that were laid the deep foundations of such friendships as those of John Forster and Harrison Alnsworth. Residence was frequently interrupted by outings at Brighton and Broadstairs, a few weeks at Hampstead, excursions after local color for the novels, sometimes accompanied by his illustrator, Hablot K. Browne. Toward the close of 1839 the family removed again, this time from Doughty Street to 1, Devonshire Terrace, Regent's Park, which Dickens himself thought "a house of great promise (and premium), undeniable situation and excessive splendour," thus naively betraying some of the standards of Bayham Street. In Devonshire Terrace they lived for 12 years, and there were written six or seven of his best-known books, contracts sometimes calling for the simultaneous appearance of three of them. This house still stands, much altered. Forster tells us that "he cared most for Devonshire Terrace, perhaps for

the bit of ground attached to it"; yet this restless man was driven, in 1851, after his first American tour and short residences in Italy and Switzerland, to give it up and install his family at Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, where the miraculous flow of work continued; this house seeing the completion of "Bleak House," "Hard Times," "Little Dorrit," "A Tale of Two Cities" and "Great Expectations." Tavistock House was the scene of much entertainment, notably of the private theatricals which Dickens loved. A large drawing-room, on the first floor, was admirably adapted for such performances, where the skillful acting by members of the family and by friends brought the newspapers to regard a first night at Tavistock House as of prime importance. "In the summer he threw open to many friends his Tavistock House Theater, having secured for its lessee and manager Mr. Crumple," writes Forster in the "Life"; "for its poet Mr. Wilkie Collins, in an entirely new and original domestic melodrama; and for its scene-painter 'Mr. Stan-

field, R. A.' The Lighthouse, by Mr. Wilkie Collins, was then produced, its actors being Mr. Crumple, the manager (Dickens, in other words), the Author of the play, Mr. Lemon and Mr. Egg, and the manager's sister-in-law and eldest daughter. It was followed by the gaudy farce of Mr. Nightingale's Diary, in which, besides the performers named, and Dickens in his old personation part, the manager's youngest daughter and Mr. Frank Stone assisted. The success was wonderful; and in the three delighted audiences who crowded to what the bills described as 'the smallest theater in the world,' were not a few of the notabilities of London. Mr. Carlyle compared Dickens' wild picturesqueness of the old lighthouse keeper to the famous figure of Nicholas Poussin's bacchanalian dance in the National Gallery; and at one of the joyous suppers that followed on each night of the play, Lord Campbell told the company that he had much rather

have written Pickwick than be Chief Justice of England and a peer of Parliament."

Last of Dickens' London Homes

In 1857 the Dickens' took possession of the remodeled Gad's Hill Place, which the head of the family had known and coveted since childhood. Still a town house was maintained, for Dickens was giving public readings now, and was also actively interested in the publication of Household Words and other literary ventures. Tavistock House was finally given up in 1860, but this was not the last of Dickens' London homes. For a time he lived at 26, Wellington Street, over the offices of "All the Year Round"; then there was Hyde Park Place, although these were scarcely homes of even so uneasy a man as Charles Dickens.

An oddly confused pilgrimage it is that one takes in searching out these homes of a great novelist and reformer; as varied and intense and stimulating as are his books themselves, which are but reflections of the man. Then, too, the story is all rather in the shadow, unless one delves into Forster, who has power to bring some of it into the sunlight of reality. Most of Dickens' London homes have vanished, but there stands the gray little Spaniards Inn, at Hampstead, and the Old Curiosity Shop (spurious, if you like), and Mr. Tulkington's house at 58, Lincoln's Inn Fields, in reality the home of Forster, to which Dickens journeyed from Switzerland for the purpose of reading the MS. of "The Chimes" to a circle of friends, including Thomas Carlyle, Douglas Jerrold, MacLise, and Forster. Yet all his removals did mark progress—from the poverty-stricken tenement in Bayham Street, through the slums of Lant Street and the contact with prison life, on to Furnival's Inn, the comparative comfort of Doughty Street and the obvious luxury of Devonshire Terrace, Tavistock House, and Gad's Hill Place. It is a fitting setting for a remarkable career, which knew a sudden crescendo and held its height to the end. It remains a mystifying fact that one must gain an insight into Charles Dickens' own life story by reading between the lines of his novels, here a bit, there a bit, where ever actual experiences of his own hide behind imaginary experiences of his characters.

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News of Freemasonry

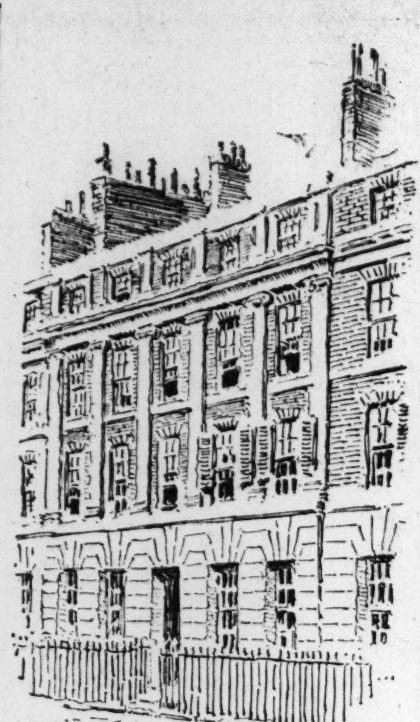
By DUDLEY WRIGHT,
Special from Monitor Bureau

M. R. E. C. MOORE, who has been elected Lord Mayor of London, the first chartered accountant to occupy that position, is an active Freemason and was appointed Junior Grand Deacon of England in 1910. He was founder in 1906 of the Chartered Accountants' Lodge and served as its first master. He is also a member of the Guildhall Lodge, so that presumably the meetings of that lodge will be held once more at the Mansion House during his year of office, as is customary when the Lord Mayor occupies the position of master of that lodge, as undoubtedly he will. The lodge is confined in membership to officials of the City of London. J. K. Studd, who was elected at the head of the poll as sheriff, is also a very active member of the craft and is the mainstay of the Polytechnic Lodge, as well as secretary of the Jubilee Masters' Lodge. He was appointed Senior Grand Deacon of England in 1910.

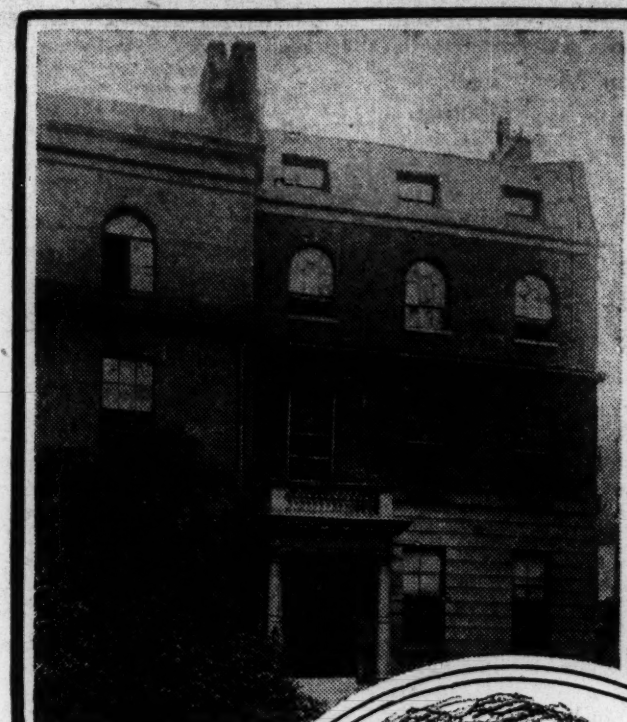
Andrew A. Arbuthnot Murray, the grand secretary of Royal Arch Masonry in Scotland, says that the degree is making great strides, and describes New South Wales as one of its live wires. A great temple is to

be built in the center of Sydney at a cost of £50,000. A hundred years ago the funds of the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland stood at £25. Today they amount to nearly £30,000.

A well-known investigator into the origins of Freemasonry has drawn attention, for the first time, it is believed, to a statement of John McDouall Stuart in his "Explorations in Australia," in which he says that at Kekwick Ponds he was visited by an old man and two fine young men. The old man "was very talkative, but I could make nothing of him. I endeavored by signs to get information from him as to where the next water is, but we could not understand each other. After some time and having conferred with his two sons, he turned round and surprised me by giving me one of the Masonic signs. I looked at him steadily; he repeated it, and so did his two sons. I then returned it, which seemed to please them much, the old man patting me on the shoulder and stroking down my beard. They then took their departure, making friendly signs until they were out of sight." The question that will interest Masonic students is, when did Masonic signs find their way into the Australian bush, where, seemingly, the white man had not previously been?



No. 15 FURNIVAL'S INN.
1835-7



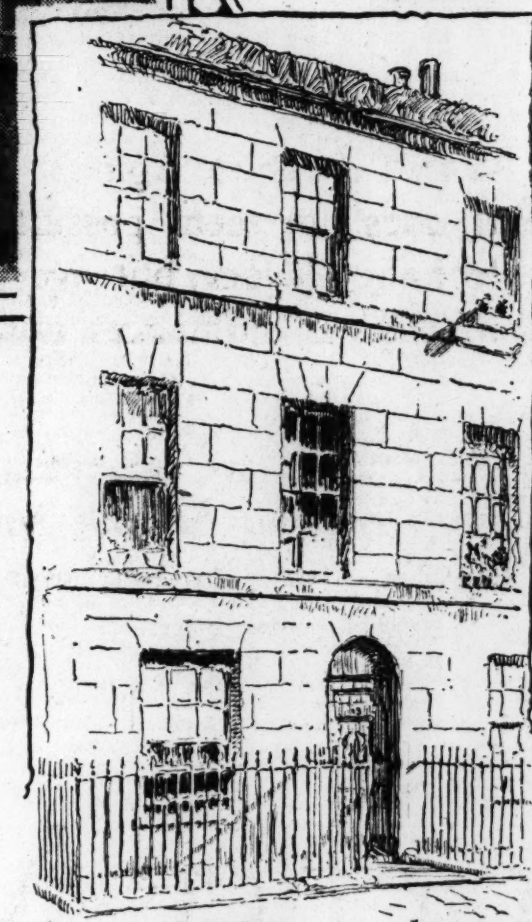
TAVISTOCK HOUSE.
TAVISTOCK SQ.
1851-1860



CHARLES DICKENS



No. 5 HYDE PARK PLACE.
1870



No. 13 FORMERLY
29 JOHNSON ST
SOMERS TOWN
1824



No. 48 DOUGHTY STREET 1837-39



No. 1 DEVONSHIRE TERRACE, REGENT'S PARK.
1839-51

ULSTER MINISTER OF FINANCE TELLS OF PROGRESS IN NORTH

H. M. Pollock Says Financial Relations With Great Britain Are Unique—Ideals Differ From Those of South

H. M. Pollock, Minister of Finance for Northern Ireland, has written the following article for *The Christian Science Monitor*. Mr. Pollock came to the front as a financier of outstanding ability during the Irish Convention of 1917-18, when he showed that he had a clear grasp of the details of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland.

BELFAST, Oct. 1.—Northern Ireland, although clinging to its traditional sentiment of close political union with Great Britain, has loyally accepted the basis of its new constitution. It has successfully established its Parliament, brought into being with businesslike promptitude all its administrative departments, and although faced with the hostility of disorderly elements in Southern Ireland, has enforced order and decent government in the six counties under its control.

The fiscal and financial relations of Ulster and Great Britain are somewhat unique in their character. To insure uniformity in fiscal policy, and obviate the necessity for customs examinations, the act provides for the assessment and collection of all the major sources of revenue, such as customs and excise duties, inland revenue—income tax, and so forth—by the Imperial authority. It was fully appreciated in Ulster that any differentiation of taxes on commodities must inevitably tend to a system of tariffs and ultimate political separation involving disastrous consequences to the material interests of both.

It is this which constitutes the main differences between the ideals of Ulster and those of Southern Ireland. The latter appear to be governed wholly by considerations of sentiment and national feeling regardless of the material advantages accruing from the British connection. Ulster, on the other hand, realizes that the commercial, financial, and social systems of the two countries are so interwoven that it would pass the wit of man to disentangle and separate them without certain disaster to both, but more especially to the weaker unit.

Collection of State Taxes. Accordingly, the great bulk of state taxation in Ulster still continues to be imposed and collected by the authority of the Imperial Parliament. Apart from this arrangement, however, full power exists in Northern Ireland for the development of all her internal policy in conformity with Ulster ideals.

One gratifying feature of Ulster's new autonomous constitution is the saving in administrative costs which has followed the division of the services formerly administered in Dublin for the whole of Ireland. This result has been attained in the face of prophecies of higher taxation arising out of the division of the services and the cost of a Parliament for such a relatively small area. However, not only has the expense of the Parliament been provided for, but additional savings have been effected, amounting to a very substantial sum, by reason of the introduction of businesslike methods in the rearrangement of departments.

Levy Is Disproportionate. The revenue of Ireland in the financial year 1920-21 amounted to 49,000,000, of which Ulster contributed about one-third. After payment of expenditure on Ulster, the balance from Ireland available as a contribution to the Imperial services was about 16,000,000.

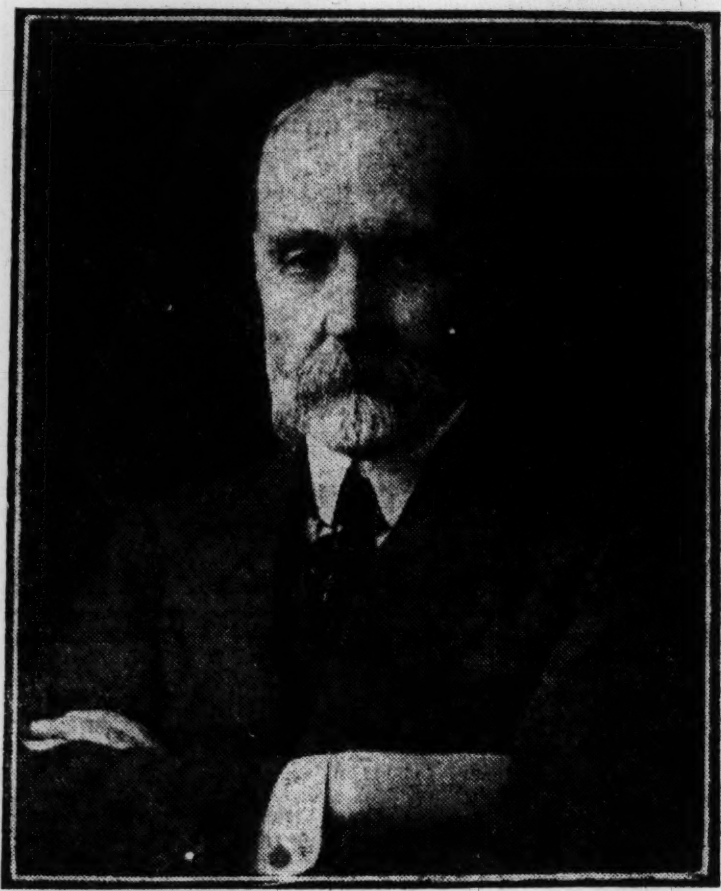
The Government of Ireland Act provided for a contribution of £6 6s. 8d. per head of the population of the six counties of Northern Ireland, against £3 4s. per head for the 26 counties of Southern Ireland. It is needless to comment on the obvious injustice to Northern Ireland of this disproportionate levy, as the revolutionary upheaval has relieved Great Britain of any direct interest in the revenues of Southern Ireland.

As regards Ulster, the severe slump in trade which has produced general distress and unemployment in the world, had its natural adverse effect on the revenues of the province so that a readjustment of Ulster's contribution to the Imperial services became necessary. This readjustment has resulted in a proposal to contribute £4,000,000 for the present year, out of an estimated revenue of £13,578,000. The normal expenditure of the province for the year, including an Imperial contribution of £6,000,000, is reckoned at £13,509,000, thus leaving a surplus of £69,000.

It will be seen, therefore, that Ulster contributes to the upkeep of the national army and navy, to the pensions and the interest on the national debt about 45 per cent of her revenue after providing for all local expenditure on education, police, judiciary, old age pensions, and so on. The six counties of Northern Ireland contain slightly over one-fourth of the population of the island, yet in the past the northern citizens provided almost one-half of the income tax revenue. If income tax revenue can be regarded as an important index of the relative wealth of a country, it is suggestive that in the year 1921 Southern Ireland paid 37s. per head in income tax, while Northern Ireland paid 68s.

Difficult to Forecast Relations. In view of the present conditions in Southern Ireland, where moderates and extremists are contending for mastery, it is impossible to forecast the exact political and fiscal relations of the two Irish areas. The practical Ulsterman naturally desires close commercial relationship, equally in the interest of North and South. He understands by experience that a policy which benefits one part of the country has its reflection on the whole. It is, therefore, the desire of the Northern Government to cultivate close and friendly relations with their fellow countrymen of the South, and it can only be hoped that the feeling will be reciprocated. It must be remembered that the frontier between North and South is essentially a British frontier, by rea-

son of the fact that Ulster still continues a part of the truncated United Kingdom. To understand the effect of such conditions on the material interests of the two areas, it should be noted that 90 per cent of the trade of industrial Ulster is carried on with the outside world, whilst the same proportion of the trade of the South is conducted with Great Britain. These proportions show that the dependence of Southern Ireland on the British connection is much greater than that of Ulster, and bring into relief the necessity for mutual accommodation between the different parts of Ireland and Britain.



H. M. Pollock
Minister of Finance for Northern Ireland

CREDIT EXTENSION BOON TO AUSTRIA

Geneva Conference Insures Balanced Budget in Two Years—Socialists Rampant

VIENNA, Oct. 11 (Special Correspondence).—Ignaz Seipel, Austrian Chancellor, has returned from Geneva, well satisfied with the outcome of the Conference, under which Austria is given guarantees for a loan of 650,000,000 francs, conditional upon her carrying out a drastic program of financial reforms, which will restore the equilibrium of the budget within two years. The provisions of the Convention must receive the parliamentary sanction of the guaranteeing powers, and of Austria, before becoming effective.

By his own party, the Christian Socialists, the Chancellor is hailed as a great statesman and the savior of his country, but according to the Social Democrats he is a traitor, who has sold the freedom of his native land for a paltry 650,000,000 francs, converting it into a colony of the great powers, and reducing it to the level of a Hottentot state.

All this indignation on the part of the Socialists arises from the clause in the protocols providing that whatever government may be in power during the two years period must be given full authority to take all necessary measures, within the limits of the Geneva program, without being compelled to make any new appeals to Parliament. The Socialists declare that this places the whole government of the country for the next two years in the hands of the ministry, and that such a suspension of parliamentary rights is an infamy, and not to be tolerated in a constitutional land. They even accuse Dr. Seipel of being the author of this provision. This he indignantly denies and says that a much more radical measure was suggested by the powers. The Socialists are afraid that the Cabinet may take advantage of such extraordinary plenary powers to deal them some disastrous blow, hence all their outcry.

Difficult as was the Chancellor's task at Geneva, he will find it probably still more difficult to get the agreement through his own Parliament. The Socialists are threatening the most determined opposition. The trouble is that the Seipel Cabinet have put them in a very awkward position and they do not know quite what to do. For two years the Socialists have steadily refused to co-operate with the Government, and have stood aloof from all plans of financial reform. They never anticipated that the Christian Socialist Cabinet would be able to achieve any definite success in the way of getting the country out of an apparently hopeless sea of financial and economic embarrassment.

Now they are in a quandary. In spite of all their threats, it is doubtful whether they will care to assume the great responsibility of rejecting the Geneva Convention. They are forced to admit that this rejection would put a final end to all possibilities of help from outside and that the country would then be thrown entirely upon her own resources. Moreover they know very well that they have no really practicable counter-program of financial reform, which would enable Austria to dispense with the aid proffered by the League of Nations, so that probably in the end they will de-

side not to try to wreck the Convention. Further it is not at all certain that they would be able to do so. With the support of the Pan-German parties, which is already assured, the Cabinet will have a majority in the Parliament. There seems, however, to be some doubt as to whether a change in the constitution may not be necessary for the parliamentary sanctioning of the Convention. Even then, it is believed, that some compromise would be reached whereby this sanction would be forthcoming.

As Dr. Seipel has pointed out, the guaranteeing of credits for Austria is only a part of the gains acquired at Geneva. The main object of the negotiations was the saving of Austria's national and economic existence, by placing her finances on a sound basis; the credits form only a part of this program.

After what has been done at Geneva the prospects for Austria appear much more favorable than for a long time past. The League of Nations has

SLOVAKIA SLOWLY USES MACHINERY

In Bohemia and Moravia It Has Become More Common—Mushroom Hunting

The following is the second of three articles giving an intimate picture of the conditions, both from an agricultural and social point of view, of the people of Czechoslovakia.

By MARY E. McDOWELL

PRAGUE, Oct. 20.—There is no eight-hour day for agricultural women who work on their own farms—for mothers. They work in the fields from light to dark, and then go home to more work. We may see a change in the coming generation with the advent of the eight-hour day for almost every class of worker, and with compulsory schooling up to 16 years of age and 18 years for apprentices. Girls and boys brought up under such a régime will, of course, have the influence on the future, even now the women of all parties in Parliament are proposing a bill for the protection of children out of school hours, especially in villages.

The agricultural worker has a better chance in Bohemia and in Moravia than in Slovakia. The peasant before the land reform acts was able to have only a small strip of land for his use. When I was here in 1905, the peasant was in the no man's land between the two worlds, the world of the landless and the world of the landowner. The land was held in large strips of yellow, brown and green. This is still true where the land is held as in olden times and leased to the peasants, but most of these small allotments are being done away with. Peasants who formerly held several separate strips in different places are trading among themselves, so that all their holdings are together. Now more and more one sees large open fields of grain.

Very slowly agricultural machines are being introduced. The tractor is seldom seen, but the reaper and thresher are becoming quite common in Bohemia and Moravia. Slovakia has been kept back by the Hungarian government, which would not provide schools and never encouraged progress. Even in the new law fertile south, no improvements have been made; there are no bridges across the rivers, and no modern methods on the farms.

Fields Within City Limits

Even in the cities of Bohemia one cannot get far from the fields. Flourishing wheat and rye come close up to every industrial town. Even Prague itself has within its limits these fields of grain and flocks of geese and herds of goats. The workers in Bohemia and Moravia and parts of Slovakia live on the land and work in the shops or mines.

It is to these people that the short factory work-day has such great advantages. I happened to be at a glass factory in a country community near Pilsen where industry was merely incidental in an agricultural district. It was at the end of the eight-hour day. As the intelligent glass cutters and blowers were leaving, my Bohemian companion said to me: "And what are you going to do now?" "Oh, what a little at home and then go and look for mushrooms."

And by the way, this hunting for mushrooms is a domestic national habit. The poorest in the country eat mushrooms, dry mushrooms, pickle and sell mushrooms. It seems strange in America we leave this delicacy to the rich, who buy, but seldom hunt for them. If the country grows to be more and more industrial it is to be hoped that industries will still be situated in the country as they are now. It will then be possible for the industrial worker to keep in close touch with nature. He need not become the benumbed, machine-ridden soul that England and America are developing with their marvelous speed-up machine. This new Republic, if it is to continue healthy and progressive, must keep close to the soil, no matter what its industrial future. Will the growing Agrarian party help toward this salvation? Will the Social Democrats see the dangers of other great industrial nations that have permitted the dehumanizing cities to develop an abnormal life in and about factories?

Protection from "Iron Man" Democracy needs sons and daughters of the country working hand in hand with the workers at machines, to protect their future. It is to be hoped that the growing political parties of this wonderful young democracy may see this. It is to be hoped that even now they have a vision that will protect the future from the tyranny of the "Iron Man." This problem we trust will be met in the interest of human progress because many of the politicians and citizens have had their training on the land. They were disciplined by the work in the fields. As children they learned responsibility from tending the geese

Ship Makes First Ocean Voyage Without Man's Hand at Helm

Mechanical Device Working on Gyroscope System Assures Correct Course and Warns of Deviation

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A mechanical steering device supplanted the hand of the quartermaster of the Munson liner Munargo on her last voyage from eastern Cuban ports to New York, Capt. Andrew Asburn of the Munargo declared yesterday. The vessel was the first American passenger ship to make an ocean voyage without a helmsman, company officials said.

The device, Captain Asburn said, was worked on the gyroscope system and had been invented by Elmer A. Sperry, inventor of the gyro-compass. It insured a mechanically perfect course and gave warning of any forced deviation by ringing a bell.

It was put into use on the southern trip on Oct. 20, he said, and was used throughout the voyage to Cuba and back to New York, with the exception of time spent in approaching harbors. When the ship reached Cuba, Captain Asburn said, the Cuban pilot, seeing no man at the wheel, became frightened and shouted to the ship's officers that the vessel would go aground.

Captain Asburn declared that a mechanical steering device had been used on a German vessel which entered New York in 1915, but that its use had been abandoned because the company operating the German craft had financial reverses.

and the goats and this past experience is an inheritance of far greater value to the Republic than that of estates or titles.

The Land Reform Act of Czechoslovakia plans ultimately to divide and sell to the peasants all the large estates that came into the hands of the Government after the Revolution of 1918. Of the total area of Czechoslovakia, 35 per cent has been expropriated and is now under the control of the Land Office. The owners of the estates will be allowed to retain 150 hectares (about 250 acres) of farm land and 150 hectares of wood and pasture. The rest will not be confiscated, but paid for on the basis of the average price of 1913-15, a rate much higher than the present one.

Fair Method of Distribution

The land purchased by the Government is then sold to the peasants. Those who have had long leases in the past have the first option, but they may not purchase more than eight hectares (20 acres). Miss Tetter, Professor of Slavic languages and Russian literature at Vassar College has been here studying the distribution of the land to the peasants. She tells me that the spirit in which it is worked out is the fairest to all parties, seemed to her remarkable. Even the Germans and the Hungarians whom she has questioned have not presented any facts to prove that either the method or the spirit was unfair. She says that even the former employees who had large responsibilities on the estates are given an opportunity to secure land in large amounts than the peasants provided they will work it. The Government considers it is good policy to keep this type of executive in the community, and believes his good will a valuable asset.

ART

Chicago Prize Awards

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The thirty-fifth annual exhibition of American Paintings and Sculpture was opened at the Chicago Art Institute today. The catalogue lists about 275 paintings, 50 of which were invited from eastern exhibitions on account of their honors. The rejected cannot fail to see that the accepted paintings are nearly all large, important canvases, and that the entire east wing has crowded walls, a few works being relegated to the sky line, owing to lack of space. The jury consisted of the well-known conservatives, Oliver Dennett Grover, John C. Johansen, Carl R. Kraft, Herman Dudley Murphy, Grace Ravlin, Leopold Seyffert, and George S. Soter, painters, and Leon Herman, Alfonso Iannelli, and Albin Polasek, sculptors; with the Art Institute committee, Arthur T. Aldis, Edward B. Butler, William O. Goodman, Cyrus McCormick Jr., Abram Poole, Potter Palmer, and Martin Ryerson.

The awards are as follows:

The Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan medal and \$1500 was voted "Still Life Decoration," by Frank Benson.

The Potter Palmer gold medal and \$1000 was voted to the portrait "Mrs. Swinton," by John Singer Sargent.

The Mrs. Keith Spalding prize, \$1000, for the best landscape, was awarded to "I Will Lift Mine Eyes Unto the Hills," by William Wendt.

The Norman Waite Harris silver medal and \$500 was given to "The Expulsion," a decorative canvas by Eugene F. Savage.

The Norman Waite Harris bronze medal and \$300 was awarded to "Story Land," by Karl A. Buehr.

The Mr. and Mrs. Augustus S. Peabody prize of \$200 was awarded to "Autumn Light," by Frank Swift Chase.

The Martin B. Cahn Prize of \$100 for the best oil painting by a Chicago artist was awarded to "Wet Snow in the Wood," by Albert H. Krehbiel.

The Charles S. Peterson purchases of \$500 were voted to "Sheep at the Brook," by John E. Goodman, and "Woodbury" by Herman Dudley Murphy; the pictures to be hung in public schools.

The honorable mentions in landscape were given to "Isles of Content," by Lester D. Boronda; "The Road to the Sun," by Tom Barnett; for architectural values to "Roman Nocturne," by Etienne Caser; for figure to "Diana," by Abraham Poole, and "Young Lady in White," by R. Sloan Bredt.

Honorable mention in sculpture was voted to the works of Janet Scudder, Carlotta Scarpitta, and Ruth Sherwood.

SOUTHAMPTON LIKELY TO GET FORD PLANTS

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Sept. 29 (Special Correspondence).—The Ford Motor Car Company has entered into negotiations with the Southampton Town Council for a site to which the business of the company would be transferred from Trafford Park, Manchester, but so far no decision has been reached.

The chief reason for making the proposed change would appear to be Southampton's growing importance as a commercial port and its easy access to all the principal European markets.

The company thus could distribute cars more cheaply from Southampton than from Manchester.

If these new plans materialize, it will be a great loss to Manchester, as the Ford works at Trafford Park has an output of 100 cars each working day and employs nearly 4000 men.

The move would not, however, take place until the expiration of the Manchester lease, in about six or seven years.

CHICAGO LIMITS TAG DAYS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Tag days have been limited again by the Chicago City Council. This step was taken after a report that 62 tag days had been held in the last 10 months. Three have been authorized for the coming year, with a fourth in sight. This, however, is not the first time that council has curbed this street solicitation for all kinds of charitable purposes.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

ROME, Nov. 2.

AMUSING perhaps but certainly anything but complimentary to the movement was the act performed by some irresponsible Fascist this afternoon, when they seized Signor Bombacci, leader of the Communists, shaved him, painted his head with the national colors of Italy and exhibited his crown to a large crowd from the balcony of the Corso Umberto. In view of the irritation manifested by both sides before the rise of Benito Mussolini to power the action of the Fascist is likely to strain still further the relations between the two groups at a time when the need for unity was never more apparent.

Those centrifugal tendencies, which have always marked the history of Italian Socialism, recently produced a great effect in the expulsion of Signor Turati and the oldest and most experienced members of the party and their constitution into a new group, which has received the name of "The Unified Socialist Party." This historic event was the natural result of the vote taken at the Rome Congress of the Socialists, when the expulsion of the so-called "Collaborationists" was carried by a majority of 287. This majority could scarcely be considered decisive, because 3180 persons abstained from voting. Still, all the same, the die has been cast, and the Socialist Party has been split in twain. A further division into three groups has been avoided, because the intermediate group, the so-called "Centrists," instead of forming a separate convective, went, some to the Left, and others, like Signor Ferri, the famous orator disciple of Lombroso, to the Right. Thus, fortified by the addition of this latter section, the new "Unified Socialist Party" numbers 60 Deputies in Parliament, including such men as Signor Turati, who has been for 30 years in public life, and was offered, but refused, a seat in the Cabinet as far back as 1903; Signor Canepa, editor of the "Lavoro" of Genoa, which city he represents in the Chamber; Signor Modigliani, the able Livornese lawyer and debater; Signor Ferri, perhaps the best orator in the House, and Signor Treves, a member of the well-known Milanese publishing firm, who has been appointed editor of "Giustizia," the organ of the new group.

The rum of the Socialists, having purged itself of the Moderates, has declared its adherence to the Third International. Thus, as Signor Turati

said, there are now two markedly distinct tendencies, one Socialist, the other Communist. The former looks to Italy, the latter to Russia, for inspiration. This latter rejects all "collaboration" in the Government with the middle-class parties; the reason of Signor Turati's expulsion is that he recently visited the King (as Signor Bissolati had done years earlier), and was favorable to the participation of the Socialists in the Cabinet.

One of the sights of Naples is the crowd of would-be emigrants outside the offices of the Transatlantic Navigation companies waiting to book to America. The emigration officers generally fix the sailing date of several hundreds of emigrants per week, but it often happens that many are obliged to postpone their departure to another occasion. Among those who have been unable to return to America for want of accommodation is a batch of 200 reservists, who, since the end of the war, have been waiting in Naples for the day when they could return to America. The Italian Government has been paying these reservists a pension of 15 lire a day. Apparently their departure was to take place on board the Conte Rossi, but at the last moment they were told that it was impossible to accommodate all the passengers. They became furious, went on board the ship, and told the captain that nothing would make them land. The military police had to intervene, and after an animated discussion persuaded the reservists to abandon the ship, promising them that they would be allowed to sail on the Cretic in a few days' time.

GOVERNMENT MAKES POSTAL LETTER BOXES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Washington navy yard has delivered to the Post Office Department the first hundred of an order of approximately 10,000 letter boxes, marking the initial entry of a Government establishment into the manufacture of the ordinary boxes used on street corners for the reception of letters.

An announcement today by the department said that it had been experiencing difficulty under the contract system of purchase in getting the boxes delivered promptly and made known that hereafter it will be able to furnish the dies and tools to contractors, a fact it believes will widen competition for the sale of the equipment to the Government.

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THE HOUSEHOLD -PAGE

Black Velvet Wrap Designed for Princess Mary

London, Eng., Oct. 5. Special Correspondence. The cloak in the accompanying illustration was sketched at Reville, Ltd., and is a study in black velvet and white satin. This charming wrap was designed for Viscountess Lascelles (Princess Mary) for her portrait, the one that was given as a wedding gift by the tenants of the Harewood estate. The graceful line of the cape, of which the collar at some angles seems to form a part, is very pleasing, as is also the harmonious blending of black and white.

The black velvet gown and has worn with the cloak, sketched at 15 Hanover Square, were also designed by Mr. Reville and reflect this artist's skill for the gown is one of those useful dresses that are almost a uniform in their simplicity. It is cut in one piece from shoulder to hem, and buttoned down the front with dome-shaped mother-of-pearl buttons. These touches of light are continued in a girde of white-chain cording and in a perpendicular line, suggesting pockets. Perhaps the most distinctive feature of the gown is the collar of deep-cream georgette, edged with rows of valenciennes lace, finished with a piping of jade-green, and the pockets finished with similar rows of lace.

This type of dress will be interesting to many women who find that their new activities are likely to change their former notions of dress; for it is necessary sometimes to consider a gown as one that can be worn at any time, since hours may be spent in session.

There is little doubt that the color which will predominate this winter is brown—a warm shade in contrast with black. As one follows the sequence of events this is natural after the wealth of beautiful coloring which appeared last summer. One may therefore feel safe in stocking one's wardrobe with colors that reflect sunlight—by which is meant, choosing colors of which part of the body color is yellow.

A rudimentary study of color is worth considering by one who has not a natural eye for it. If the composition of colors is understood—if, for instance, one recognizes the tones of blue and yellow which produce a given green, or the tones of red and blue which produce a given purple—one can choose with assurance those shades which will combine pleasantly with the dominant color—these shades being those of which that dominant color is composed. Adherence to this rule may save many disappointments, both in one's dresses and in the decoration of the home.

Following the line that fashion has chosen for the coming winter, we find the models that have been adapted from the French designs, show a long, straight line, which is generally becoming. Some of these have a slightly draped effect, though the predomina-

ing note is simplicity. Long, straight coats are made of pilot cloth, velour and woolly material that suggests fine sponge cloth, or a curly surface.

general restraint in the use of decoration, and in simplicity of swathed effect which is the feature of the new models.



Study in Black Velvet and White Satin

Braid is used as trimming and there is a tendency to employ strips of dress material in like manner, also shaped flounces, though the skill of the dressmaker is revealed in the

Using Cookbooks Efficiently

IT HAS been said that the value of education lies not so much in knowing all about a great many subjects, as it does in knowing where to look for information when it is needed. And this homely philosophy applies just as surely to the business of housekeeping as to any of the other businesses of living.

It is for the housekeeper to whom marketing is a burden that this is written—for by buying by guess, the expensive method of learning what to buy. Popular opinion at present is that no woman's education is complete without a course of training in some branch of domestic work, and happy is she—when she comes into the possession of a kitchen of her own—who has been taught by some one of experience the valuable lesson of what and when to buy.

A housekeeper who has not had this training can, by consistent study of a good cookbook, acquire the knowledge for herself. The cookbook is a very good friend, with which we should become acquainted by thorough study, beginning at the introduction, wherein the purposes and processes of the book are explained. The majority of cookbooks are divided into chapters, and each chapter covers a class of food, with a general survey of the foods given before the recipe. This survey contains the information about what to buy that is so useful.

Hidden Between the Covers
All the knowledge that is necessary for the compilation and preparation of properly balanced meals will be found between the covers of every complete cookbook. Surprising jewels of knowledge are hidden away between the covers. You will find given the reasons for using certain kinds of cooking utensils, the directions for the making and care of a coal fire, information as to which foods should be put on to cook in boiling water, and which should be put into cold water, and why, the detailed explanations of the terms of cookery such as stewing, fricaseeing, braising, baking, sautéing, larding, daubing, instructions for clarifying fat, and for making lard; how and why to bone a bird or fowl, or leg of mutton; the value of proper measuring; the result of too much flour in baking; tables of weights and measures; explanations of the reason why mixing in certain ways brings certain results, and so on indefinitely.

The information of most value in buying, probably, is that which shows when fowls, fish, certain kinds of meats and vegetables and fruits are at their best, and when they should not be used. For instance, such bits as this, "The best chickens have soft, yellow feet, short thick legs, smooth, moist skin, plump breast; and the cartilage on the end of the breast bone is soft and pliable. This is sometimes broken in fowls to deceive purchasers, but the difference between a broken bone, that slips when moved, and a soft yielding cartilage may be very easily detected. Pin feathers always indicate a young bird, and long hairs an older one. Old fowls have long, thin necks and feet,

and sharp scales; the flesh has a purplish tinge, and they usually have a large amount of fat." This is invaluable knowledge for the buyer.

On Buying Turkeys
Here is another instance. Most of us buy turkeys, ducks and geese infrequently, and, because of our unfamiliarity with these birds, depend upon the dealer to give us good ones. My cookbook says, "The best turkeys have smooth, black legs, with soft, loose spurs, full breasts, and plump white flesh." And, farther on, "Geese and ducks should be young, not more than a year old, have soft, fat, yellow feet, and tender wings, and be thick and hard on the breast. Wild ducks have reddish feet. Tame ducks have thick, yellowish feet."

The same sort of detailed information is given concerning pigeons, grouse, partridge and quail, as well as rabbits, venison, and practically every kind of food as it comes into the market. There are charts showing the cuts of beef, pork and mutton and descriptions of these cuts, along with advice as to the best method of cooking each.

To carry all these details in memory is some feat, but if, when the menu is made up, the cookbook is referred to before the marketing is done, we find at hand a veritable mine of information.

Choosing Fresher Vegetables
Turning at random to the chapter on vegetables, I find: "Cauliflower: The leaves should be green and fresh, and the heads creamy white. When there are dark spots, the cauliflower is wilted. Cauliflower and cabbage contain more gluten and are therefore more nutritious than any other vegetable food. They should be eaten with fat and oil food, and require an acid, like lemon or vinegar, as a condiment. And again: 'The common puff-ball, though not as delicate as the mushroom, makes a palatable dish. It should be peeled with a silver knife, and so on."

There are illuminating chapters on the care of utensils, dish washing, the uses, classifications and proportion of foods, salts, starch, milk, condiments. Many of us use our cookbooks only for the recipes, little knowing that a good cookbook is a treasure in the home. Indeed, the most valuable information the book holds is not in the recipes, but in the two or three pages at the beginning of each chapter gives what is truly a course in buying.

Creamed Corn

Place half the contents of a tin of sweet corn (the rest may be used for fritters or in soup) in a saucepan with a large piece of butter or margarine, and, when hot, add a dessert-spoonful of flour mixed to a cream with milk, pepper and salt, and a little cream, not allowing it to boil after the cream has been added. This is a nice luncheon dish and is similar to a delicate fish.

Hors-d'Oeuvres

These are little dishes to be served before the soup at the beginning of a dinner. They may be hot or cold but must be dainty and of unusual flavor.

Anchovy Canapé

Chop finely cooked beets, eggs and celery and add ribbioned lettuce. Cut up anchovy small. Toss them all in French dressing made from tarragon vinegar. Serve on rounds or triangles of lightly-toasted bread spread with a little mayonnaise. Garnish with water cress. Serve cold.

Anchovy and Egg

Cut a piece of toast neatly in an oblong shape, removing the crust. Spread it with anchovy paste and sprinkle the grated white of a hard-boiled egg in a line straight across on both outside edges. Pile the grated yolk in the center and garnish it all with little pickles cut in straws. Serve cold.

Oyster Canapés

Cut in pieces 12 small or 10 large oysters, rejecting the hard muscle. Add 1 tablespoonful of capers; the same amount of cucumber pickles, chopped; 2 tablespoonfuls of horseradish; salt and pepper to taste; ¼ cupful of mayonnaise, and 2 teaspoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce. Mix all together and spread it over thin strips of brown bread. Serve cold.

Prune and Bacon Canapé

Cut toast in diamond shapes. Stuff a good-sized prune with an olive filled with anchovy or celery and roll it in bacon, fastening it with a toothpick. Put a few capers inside and heat it in the oven until crisp. Serve hot.

Cheese Canapés

Take 6 slices of bread cut the whole width of the loaf and ¼ inch in thickness and hollow out one-half of the inner portion. Toast this nicely and spray the inner part with a little melted butter. Fill these with a mixture of 1 tablespoonful of Parmesan cheese, 2 of dairy cheese, grated; 2 tablespoonfuls of finely chopped or deviled ham; spray them with a little of the cheese and brown them in the oven. Serve hot.

Lobster Canapés

Fry 12 rounds of bread, drain them and let them cool. Cut small slices of lobster; soak these in oil and vinegar for a few moments. Spread the croûtons with lobster-butter; lay on each a slice of lobster and over it sprinkle a few capers. Serve green on a bed of very finely cut light-green onion or lettuce.

Lobster butter is made from the coral of a lobster, fresh butter, salt and cayenne. Rub the coral smooth in a mortar, adding butter till it is of creamy consistency and of a deep-red color. Add cayenne to taste and a little salt.

To keep this for some time, make the seasoning stronger than you would do if the dish were for immediate use, and put it into small, covered jars.

Something New to Buy

Lapland, Estonia, Tzschoslovakia, Poland, Germany, Turkey and other parts of Europe, and also portions of the United States are filled with Russian refugees capable of splendid work in the applied arts and longing for

a market. Ships sail into the harbors freighted with cargoes of food and clothing; trains unload trunks and boxes packed with useful bounty; educational agencies establish themselves in refugee centers and teach personally and through extension courses and professions and trades to the exiles are gazing across the ocean longing not for more bounty, but for a mart where they can send the work which already they know how to do well, and through it to become independent and contributors to the world's beauty.

Some of their handicraft already has been shown, though on a very small scale, in certain American cities. At the Art Center, for instance, in New York, was held an exhibition of their painted boxes, quite unlike anything which western Europe or the United States produces. They depicted in an exceedingly lively and amusing style, with well-drawn figures and in brilliant color, national dances, festivals, landscapes, and types of men and women. Exuberant spirits characterized them all, but they were various in motive and purpose. Stamp boxes, paper boxes, powder boxes, spice boxes, handkerchief boxes, glove boxes—all boxes, in short, except Pandora's—were there. "Nests" of figures delighted children and grown-ups alike. A fat, bearded man or a woman of colossal proportions performed the remarkable feat of unscrewing at the waist, permitting the astounding exit of a smaller human being which, in turn, unscrewed and revealed a yet

more diminutive creature in its interior, and so on and on till the tiniest of midgets, a thumb nail in height, stood at the ultimate center, puffing his round cheeks and chuckling from his round eyes to his ruddy mouth.

Russian refugee embroideries also have been on exhibition. No woman needs to be told that both for dresses and for household linens, draperies and upholstery such odd designs and high-keyed colors have superseded for the hour at least the simpler patterns and subdued colors of the one-time American home.

Boxes and embroideries may be bought at exceedingly reasonable prices through private agents. Some of the littlest boxes, for instance, have been selling for 18 cents. Even at these prices there is, on account of disordered exchanges, a worth-while profit for the maker. Moreover, if purchases are made in this way now, the hope is that a shop or shops may be started somewhere in the United States to which distinctive handicrafts may be sent by Russian refugees all over the world, enabling them to develop as artists and artisans and to become creators instead of beneficiaries.

Anyone who is interested may address the Household Editor. Descriptions of the kind of box or embroidery desired will be forwarded to the proper person, an estimate given of the cost, and the articles furnished without very much delay thereafter.

Success in Home Dressmaking

"I WANT you to tell me something about dressmaking that will help the amateur," I said to the expert, who, until recently, owned part and managed a successful dressmaking business.

"Well," she said, "if only people would enjoy making a dress as an artist enjoys making a picture they would get much better results than they do by always keeping in view the fact that they are saving a little money."

"That is the first step to success—to approach the work in the right spirit with real interest and joy."

"The next thing is to decide on the simplest style of dress that suits you and then to be sure to get the right amount of material for that particular style. Many amateurs buy too little material. It is a false economy, because the most important thing of all is to get the pattern on the right grain when cutting it out—that is, absolutely on the straight or absolutely on the cross—and you cannot do this unless you have sufficient material."

"Most home dressmakers do not realize that a Paris model looks as it does because of the marvelous hang of the material which is the result of expert knowledge. When you look closely at an amateur effort, which is not a success you will find very often that the reason it is wrong is that it is not hanging the right way of the material. You cannot force material to hang rightly, you can only cut it so that it hangs rightly of its own accord."

"It is impossible to get the hem of a georgette dress right, for instance, if the gown is not cut on the right grain, because the hem must be turned up exactly on the straight, or it will never hang evenly; in fact with georgette it is best to draw a thread to mark the edge of the hem. If georgette is draped it is no use attempting hems at all; neat little whiplashed edges should take their place."

Best Results With Taffeta
"Really it is better not to begin with thin materials like georgette and crepe de chine. The amateur gets the best result with the greatest ease from taffeta, because it is the easiest material to handle and always goes where you put it. Soft dresses want more practice."

"Then part of the art of making really good things lies in using handwork. We never touched our best dresses with the machine because they would have looked shop-made. Sleeves are sometimes machined as machine stitching holds more firmly, though in most cases our sleeve-hand preferred to sew them, using a close back stitch, unless the material was cloth or some thing of the type."

"Even the skirt-seams of silk and georgette dresses should be done by hand, also the hems of cloth dresses. Although the amateur is necessarily at a disadvantage as compared with a professional, she need not be as much so if she will take the trouble to do the work by hand instead of running it up with the machine."

Perfection in Detail
"Attention to detail is another point which helps to give the right effect and to prevent the work of the home dressmaker from looking amateurish, because perfection in detail is usually only the result of great experience. For instance, the necks of evening dresses should have little hems or bindings of the same material, and the binding must be absolutely on the cross otherwise it creases, and no amount of pulling will get out these creases because material won't go the way that it is not meant to go."

"Accuracy is also most important and to insure this the sleeves and even the two sides of a neck should always be cut in double material. To cut out one sleeve and then lay it on the material and cut the other, as so many people do, is a mistake."

"Finally, my advice to the home dressmaker is 'Don't be afraid to use an iron.' That is where amateurs

usually go wrong, and often professionals as well. Every seam, every turned-up edge, every little bit of piping cord should be pressed as the work progresses."

A Built-In Ironing Board

A built-in ironing board is a convenience which every woman who does her own ironing should have. It may be provided at small expense. One old ironing board may be adapted to the built-in equipment. The closet which encloses the ironing

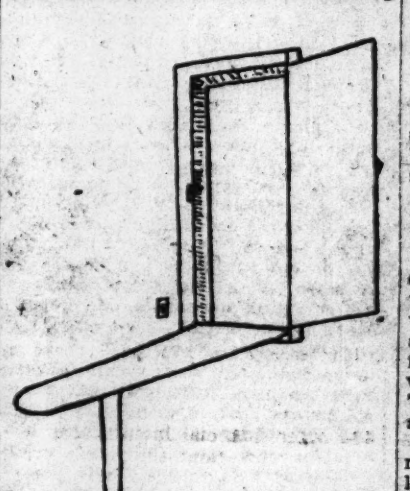


Diagram Showing Closet and Board

board shown in the illustration is built in a side of the room in which light from two windows is given. Its interior dimensions are 1 foot, 3 inches by 5 feet 4 inches, allowing the ironing board to fit snugly into the closet. The height from the floor is two feet, 9 inches, which is convenient for ironing. The board and of the board is attached to the lower end of the closet by means of hinges. As it falls outward it rests on a single leg, hinged to the board 21 inches from its smaller end.

The cost of the closet, including workmanship and material, was \$3. A somewhat similar board listed in the builders' catalog was priced at \$10. A plug for the electric iron is placed in the wall at the side of the closet, preventing the cord from being in the way when one uses the iron.

To Save on Fuel

Here is a practical way to make a big saving in your coal bill. From time to time collect all newspaper wrappings, old newspapers, cardboard boxes, and other old papers. When a good pile has accumulated, put them into an old bathtub or bucket and pour over them a kettleful of boiling water, thereby reducing them to a pulp. Now squeeze the water out of them, and while they are still wet form them into small balls. Roll the balls among the coal dust which is to be found in every coal box, and see that they have a good coating of this dust. Set aside to harden and dry. When thoroughly dry, they will burn like briquettes and will keep a fire bright and steady for hours at practically no cost.

NAIAD Perfect READY-TO-WEAR DRESS LININGS

Eliminate the irksome part of dressmaking. NAIAD DRESS LININGS already to attach to gown or blouse. Fewer "try-ons" and perfect fit. A lining as good as that given you by the best seamstress. Sizes, 34 to 48. In Finest Nainsook, 50c; Net, 75c; Messaline, 75c; Silk, \$1.25; in Black or White. Made by the makers of the famous NAIAD DRESS SHIELDS.

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ALADDIN-VANILLA—A rich, mellow, absolutely pure, non-alcoholic, synthetic vanilla extract manufactured by a lately discovered process yielding a delicious flavor which retains its strength in the cooking. Full pint mailed to you for \$1. Money refunded if goods are not better than claimed.

J. B. McComb, New York City

Winter Vegetables and Salads

KALE can be kept in a vegetable garden the entire year, except during the mercury drops below zero, its flavor is very much improved by exposure to frost. Slight protection is all that is needed to keep it in usable condition. Simply mulch the summer-grown plants with leaves, dry grass, straw, or any other suitable covering.

The dwarf varieties are especially deserving of prolonged usefulness. The leaves are a rich brilliant green color, bordered deeply with curled fringe and are attractive for garnishing. Its chief value, however, is as a vegetable similar to spinach.

Any surplus growth of brussels sprouts in the home vegetable garden plants retained fresh and green for indefinite winter use. The whole stocks with roots attached should be taken from their place of growth and piled together somewhere in the garden and covered thickly with straw. They will freeze solid in cold weather, but the freezing process, instead of rendering them useless as it does most vegetables, conserves the original color, flavor and edibility. The frozen sprouts should not be allowed to thaw, but should be put at once into boiling water to cook until tender.

Crisp green salad and deliciously tender rhubarb may be had all winter long from a cellar garden.

To accomplish this have installed in the furnace room or cellar, the temperature of which must average 60 to 65 degrees, a box or built-in container for soil. A good average size is 6 feet in length, 3 in width and one in depth. Fill it in with 7 or 8 inches of garden soil and in November secure from the garden the summer-grown roots of witloof, chicory and rhubarb—or they may be secured from any reliable seed house or, in some cases, from a local gardener. Cut off all the leaves two inches from the necks of the plants of both chicory and rhubarb, and remove any secondary shoots from the chicory. Make trenches in the soil and set the plants 2 inches apart, water them thoroughly and cover them with soil until the box is level full. The weight of the soil will assist the leaves of the witloof to grow incurved and together, forming small, well-blanching heads like Cos lettuce.

If a few salads are wanted for early use cover the chicory plants heavily with manure, which will raise the temperature below and hasten growth. Those not so covered will be correspondingly later, so that a succession may be enjoyed. The rhubarb, too, will grow through the soil finely blanching and delicately tender.

Still another way to produce successful cuttings is to store some of the roots in a cool place where they will remain dormant, and plant a few intervals. It requires three or four weeks to produce the heads of witloof in a temperature of 60 degrees. Too much warmth should be avoided as a spindling growth results.

When cutting chicory for use, remove the plants and cut off the heads leaving an inch or two of root attached to prevent the leaves from falling apart. All roots should be removed from the soil to insure its keeping sweet for successive plantings. Cut them just before you are ready to use them, as the leaves quickly turn green when exposed to the light. The rhubarb may be removed and used in the same way as if taken from the summer garden.

moved from the soil to insure its keeping sweet for successive plantings. Cut them just before you are ready to use them, as the leaves quickly turn green when exposed to the light. The rhubarb may be removed and used in the same way as if taken from the summer garden.

Lunch Basket Covers

MEASURE and cut out an oval of muslin or butcher's linen 27 inches long and 14 inches wide. One may adjust these measurements to baskets of various sizes. That the handle of the basket may "find its niche" cut a 4-inch slit in each side of the oval, turn a hem and fasten it down with featherstitch or blanket stitch.

The next procedure is to face each half of the oval, starting at the slits, on the top or "right" side with a 2-inch binding or strip of checked or plain gingham, leaving it open at the slits for the insertion of tape.

Now appliqué each end-center with a design of fruit, cup-and-saucer, or any suitable pattern, utilizing the same material as for the facing. Insert a length of half-inch tape into each half of the cover, starting at the slits, and leave a few inches of the tape for tying. When the cover is placed over the basket, the basket handle will fit nicely into the slits. Draw up the tape and tie it at each side in a bowknot. The basket is now pervious to dust, and a thing of utility and neatness that is good to see.

Card Table Cover

A cover for the card-table is made of French-blue sateen, finished with a deep buttonhole stitch around the edge, carried out in American Beauty yarn. Weighted tassels of yarn finish the corners. Each corner of the cover is ornamented with three yarn flowers, crocheted of American Beauty and two shades of pink. These as well as the green leaves of yarn are caught down with occasional stitches. These may be made at home. Materials stamped to show where to place the flowers, directions for making the flowers, together with the yarn, cost \$1.55.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CALIFORNIA IS
PROGRESSING IN
HYDRO-POWER

Pit River District Sees Completion of First of Seven Generating Units—Utilities' Needs

Completion by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company of its Pit River No. 1 hydroelectric generating station, from which it transmits electric energy to San Francisco, a distance of about 250 miles, is the first important step in a power development on the Pit River which ultimately will provide seven hydroelectric plants with a combined capacity of about 450,000 kilowatts.

The completion of this step brings to the attention of the laymen and the investor the large amounts of new money which must be invested in growing public utility properties and the foresight which must be exercised by the utilities to meet the increased demands for electric service.

This is especially true in rapidly growing cities or important industrial and agricultural districts.

Concern's Activities

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company supplies electric service to about 230 cities and towns with an estimated population of 1,274,000. Gas service to 53 cities and towns with an estimated population of 1,135,209, street railway service in Sacramento, and water service in 26 communities and for irrigation purposes on 20,000 acres of land in Butte, Nevada and Placer counties.

The territory includes the central and north central part of California. Within this section and served by the company are eight of the 12 large cities of the State. The Great Western Power Company also supplies electric service in the central part of the State. The Pacific Gas & Electric Company, however, covers the entire of the State and electric business in the State. A realization of the extent of this service may be understood in considering the fact that California, while eighth among the states of the Union in population, is first in output of hydroelectric energy, first in the value of horticultural products, fourth in value of the output of farm products, fourth in per capita net income, fifth in value of mineral products, eighth in number of industries, and eighth in value of manufactures.

The physical plant of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company represents an investment of about \$180,000,000. Californians alone have not been able to supply all the money needed to develop the business, and the company for some time has come to eastern money markets, for its additional needs. Of late years the company has raised several millions of new capital from the sale of 6 per cent preferred stock to its customers. This brings the customers into closer understanding with the business and greatly adds to the company's credit.

Earnings Showing

Comparative earnings for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1921, and June 30, 1922, follow:

	1922	1921
Gross income	\$38,032,334	\$37,509,707
Operating expenses, etc.	27,278,290	27,248,182
Net income	10,754,044	10,261,525
Bond interest and dividends	5,295,714	5,192,314
Profits, dividends, etc.	2,410,740	2,132,283
Com. dividends, 5%	1,716,590	1,700,883
Balance	1,321,659	1,126,065

The principal item of revenue, namely, that from electric sales, may be analyzed as follows:

	1922	1921
Commercial and residential	\$9,228,207	\$9,228,207
State, county and municipal	1,281,979	1,281,979
Power		
Agriculture	1,919,591	1,919,591
Mining	1,016,630	1,016,630
Transportation	2,586,827	2,586,827
Manufacturing	3,527,835	3,527,835
Other electric companies	1,358,080	1,358,080
Commercial, miscellaneous	1,528,499	1,528,499
Temporary light and power	14,844	14,844
Total	\$22,502,192	\$22,502,192

From 1906 to 1921 inclusive, the aggregate gross income of the company was \$302,448,165. The aggregate balance after taxes and interest, but before depreciation, was \$69,445,894. This balance has been expended as follows:

	1922	1921
To retire bonds	\$13,036,000	\$13,036,000
Reinvested in property	16,316,000	16,316,000
Replacements and rehabilitations	15,221,000	15,221,000
Cash dividends	24,116,000	24,116,000
Other purposes	755,000	755,000
Total	\$22,734,000	\$22,734,000

The balance sheet as of June 30, 1922, was:

	1922	1921
Plant and property	\$192,969,961	\$192,969,961
Discount & exp. on cap. stock	7,619,856	7,619,856
Trustees of sinking fund	126,427	126,427
Cash	6,882,483	6,882,483
Other current assets	9,915,748	9,915,748
Deferred charges	6,294,735	6,294,735
Total	\$223,734,000	\$223,734,000

Working Position Strong
The company maintains ample working capital, has a conservative ratio of current assets to current liabilities, and has established large reserve funds after making substantial depreciation charges. The depreciation charge in 1921, not including maintenance expenditures, was \$3,069,078, or about 8 per cent of gross revenue. The unappropriated surplus of more than \$3,000,000 is liquid.

The conservative depreciation charges and heavy maintenance should keep the property in first-class operating condition, so that satisfactory service may be maintained at a minimum expense, and to maintain the integrity of the property pledged as security for its bonds.

financing in part the cost of capital additions. This stock was offered to its customers at \$37.50 a share, yielding 6.86 per cent. It was provided that the stock could be purchased and paid for in one amount or in installments of \$5 a share a month, after the initial installment of \$7.50.

The company's securities have a wide market. The preferred stock is listed on the San Francisco Stock Exchange and is quoted in the unlisted department of the Chicago Stock Exchange. The common stock is listed on the New York and San Francisco stock exchanges, and also quoted in the unlisted department of the Chicago Stock Exchange. At the present time the preferred stock is selling around 90, a 6.67 per cent basis. The common stock is selling around 83, a 6 per cent basis.

Issues of Bonds
The principal bond issues, or those most actively traded in by bond houses, are the California Gas & Electric Company unifying and refunding 5s due 1937, the Pacific Gas & Electric Company general and refunding 5s due 1942, and the Sierra & San Francisco Power Company first 5s, due 1949. All of these bonds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The California Gas & Electric Company 5s of 1937 are an underlying bond assumed by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. The mortgage is closed at \$17,007,000. At present these bonds are quoted around 96 1/2, a basis of approximately 5.35 per cent.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company general and refunding 5s of 1942, of which there are \$35,522,000 outstanding, are selling at present around 92 1/2 bid, and 92 1/2 asked, approximately a 5.60 per cent basis.

The Sierra & San Francisco Power Company first 5s of 1949, a leased property, of which there are \$8,500,000 outstanding, are selling at 91, a 5.70 per cent basis.

BANK REVIEW SEES
HIGH COTTON PRICE
FOR LONG PERIOD

The Merchants National Bank of Boston says in its monthly summary of the cotton industry:

"During the past month, the cotton trade has awakened to the fact that world consumption of cotton is running far ahead of production, supplies are steadily dwindling, and the prospects are that the staple will sell at a relatively high level for a long period ahead."

"Meanwhile standard lines of goods have moved up by varying amounts ranging from 2 1/2 to 5 1/2 cents a pound. A standard narrow print cloth, 27 inches wide, counting 64x80, 7.60 yards to the pound, has advanced from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 cents a yard, while an unbleached sheeting, 38 inches wide, 56x60, 4 yards to the pound, has risen from 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 cents."

"The result of these advances in the raw material and the manufactured goods is that on some lines the manufacturer's margin has been widened by 1 1/2 to 2 cents a pound, while on others it has been reduced by 1/2 to 1 cent."

WORLD SUGAR CROP
ESTIMATE SHOWS
SLIGHT INCREASE

Preliminary estimates by Willett & Gray indicate world sugar production for the 1922-1923 season will be 17,824,000 tons, compared with 17,461,668 last year, an increase of 362,332. The Cuban crop is placed at 4,000,000 tons, about the same as the previous season's output of 3,996,387 tons. Preliminary world production was about 15,697,331 tons and pre-war Cuban production 2,587,732.

The United States beet sugar crop is placed at 650,000 tons, compared with 611,190 tons for 1921-1922 season; and the European beet sugar crop at 4,710,000 tons, compared with 4,066,475 tons. The European beet sugar production before the war was more than 8,000,000 tons.

CHICAGO LIVE
STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Early trading in hogs here today was at steady to strong prices; \$8.35 to \$8.40 was paid for light grades. Yesterday's average was \$8.05 compared with \$8.55 a week ago, and \$7.60 two weeks ago.

The top price was \$8.30. Receipts of hogs for the day were 30,000, with 7275 left over. Cattle, 14,000; sheep, 12,000.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Unsettled, probably fair tonight and Friday; slowly rising temperature; moderate south to southwest winds.

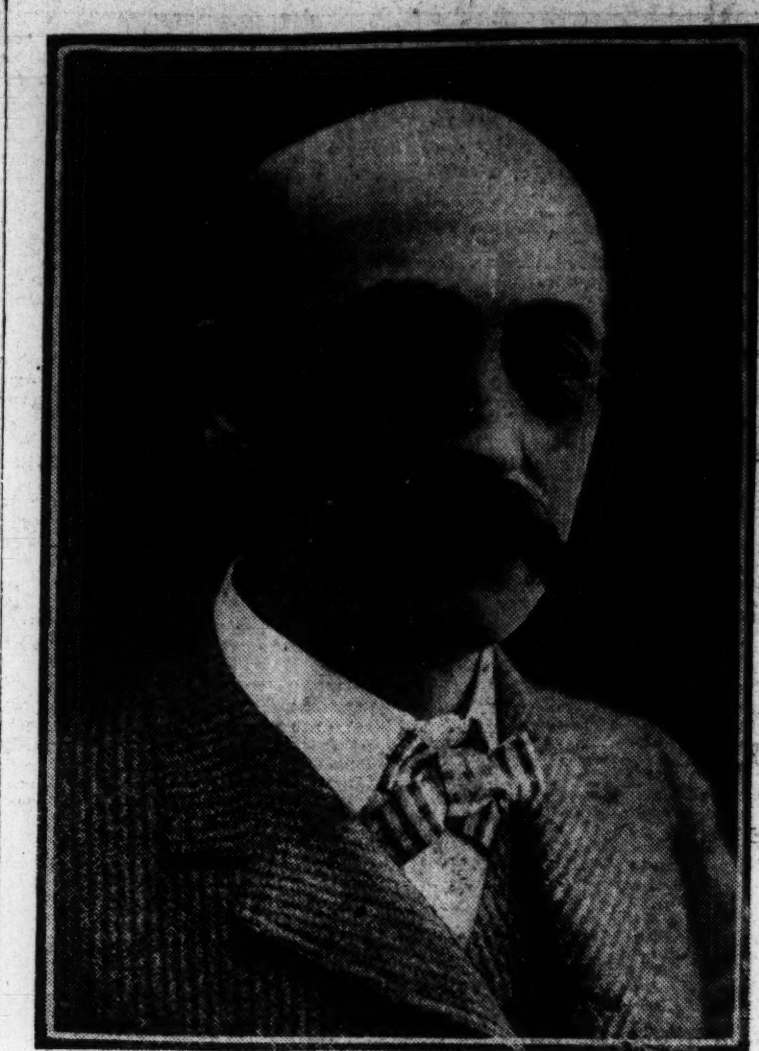
Northern New England: Cloudy and unsettled tonight and Friday; warmer on the mainland; moderate southerly winds.

Southern New England: Probably showers tonight and Friday; warmer; moderate variable winds, becoming southerly.

Weather Outlook
In the middle Atlantic and southern states the weather will become cloudy and warmer Thursday, followed by showers and mild temperature Thursday night and Friday in the south Atlantic and east Gulf states.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Atlanta..... 50
Atlantic City..... 50
Boston..... 44
Buffalo..... 44
Calgary..... 22
Chicago..... 46
Cincinnati..... 46
Cleveland..... 46
Dallas..... 46
Denver..... 46
Des Moines..... 46
Detroit..... 46
Galveston..... 46
Hartford..... 46
Helena..... 46
Jacksonville..... 46
Kansas City..... 46
Memphis..... 46
Montreal..... 46
New Orleans..... 46
New York..... 46
Philadelphia..... 46
Pittsburgh..... 46
Portland, Me..... 46
Portland, Ore..... 46
San Francisco..... 46
St. Louis..... 46
St. Paul..... 46
Washington..... 46

BUSINESS HOLIDAYS
CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The Board of Trade and Stock Exchange here will be closed Nov. 7, Election Day, and Nov. 11, Armistice Day.



Col. William M. Gartschore

THE head of the largest company manufacturing stoves under the British flag, Col. William M. Gartschore of London, Ont., is a good example of the successful Canadian business executive. He has been with the McClary Manufacturing Company since 1876 and has been on the directorate since 1890. In that time he has had the satisfaction of seeing the business grow to enormous proportions, with branch factories established at Toronto, Winnipeg, Montreal, Vancouver, St. John, Hamilton, Calgary, Saskatoon and Edmonton. From the head office and main plant in London, Ont., Colonel Gartschore has directed worldwide distribution of the company's immense output, and still has had time to devote himself to affairs of public service.

Colonel Gartschore was raised at Dundas, Ont., and educated at the public school there and at the Galt Collegiate. His earliest training in the industrial world was with the London Car Wheel Company, where he remained from 1873 to 1876. He then joined the McClary firm and his business initiative soon brought him responsible service under John McClary, then and later one of the foremost industrial men of the Dominion.

Identifying himself in his younger days with the militia, Colonel Gartschore served with the forces in the Northwest Rebellion campaign, later retiring with the rank of colonel.

In his own city Colonel Gartschore has been a force for municipal betterment. He was president for many years of the Humane Society, president of the Western Fair Association, and Mayor of the city of London, Ont., in 1916. A welfare organization throughout the McClary plants is one of the monuments to his administration and a matter of high praise among thousands of employees. He is a director of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company and other financial institutions.

His recreations are riding, cricket and baseball. Colonel Gartschore leaves early this month for a trip to New Zealand, Australia and the Orient and will make a study of markets and industrial conditions. He will return to Canada next May.

STINNES ACQUIRES
CONTROL OF STEEL
PLANT AT BUDAPEST

BERLIN (By "Mail")—The latest venture of Hugo Stinnes is to purchase the control of a steel finishing plant at Budapest, Hungary. Control of the plant, known as Liptak Aktien Gesellschaft, was acquired by the Deutsche Luxemburgische Bergwerke in Hütten, of Dortmund, a Stinnes company.

The Liptak plant does not make steel, its mills being only for finishing the finer products. It will receive raw material from Alpine Montan Gesellschaft, at Sternmark, Austria, purchased some time ago by the Deutsche Luxemburgische Company.

The Alpine Company controls a large body of iron ore—a mountain of iron. It is claimed to have a steel capacity of about 1000 tons daily. Its coal and coke supplies, however, have to be obtained either from Czechoslovakia or England.

Control of those two plants should give the Stinnes interests a strong foothold in markets of southeastern Europe.

PREFERRED STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
American Glue Co. pf.	124	125
Am. Mfg. Co. pf.	124	125
Bates Mfg. Co. pf.	265	266
Berkshire Cotton Mfg. pf.	243	244
Boston Woven Hose & Rub. pf.	98	101
Columbia Nat. Life Ins. pf.	118	121
Cornell Mills pf.	225	226
Dartmouth Mfg. pf.	83	84
Douglas Shoe pf.	93	97
Draper Corp. pf.	167	169
Edmore Shoe Co. pf.	108	109
Emerson Mills pf.	97	98
Fairbanks Morse Co. pf.	95	96
Fairhaven Mills pf.	93	94
Fisk Rubber Co. pf.	58	59
Gosnold Mills pf.	91	92
Grant (W. T.) Co. pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2
Grafton & Knight Mfg. Co. pf.	94	95
Greenfield Tap & Die Co. pf.	94	95
Harmony Mills pf.	100	101
Hendee Mfg. Co. pf.	85	89
Heywood-Wakefield Co. pf.	104	105
Hood Rubber Co. pf.	63	64
Home Bleach & Dye Works pf.	102	103
Isawick Mills pf.	98	102
Keith (George E.) pf.	98 1/2	99 1/2
Leicester Mills pf.	103	104
Liberty Bureau pf.	104	105
Merrimack Mfg. Co. pf.	101	102
Nashua Mfg. Co. pf.	101	102
Norton Co. pf.	103	106
Norton Mkt. Gold S. & W. Co. pf.	84	85
Regal Shoe Co. pf.	53	54
Saco Lowell Shops pf.	84	85
Sanford Mills pf.	101	102
Sharp Mfg. Co. pf.	102 1/2	107 1/2
Taylor (E. E.) Co. pf.	94	95
Union Twist Drill Co. pf.	111	112
U. S. Envelope Co. pf.	101	104
West Boylston Mfg. Co. pf.	101	104
Wickwire Spencer Steel pf.	61	64
William Whitman Co. pf.	93 1/2	94
Winnabow Mills pf.	102	103

SUGAR IMPORT LICENSES
BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Because of sufficient sugar production, after Nov. 18 imports of sugar will only be permitted on license.

SO-CALLED FARM
BLOC WILL PUSH
CERTAIN BILLSRural Credits, Ship Subsidy and
Ford's Offer in Regard to
Muscle Shoals Favored

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (Special)—Financial aid for agriculture takes precedence over all other recommendations included by the American Farm Bureau Federation in its legislative program for the so-called farm bloc during the next Congress.

Acting in co-operation with the bloc of western and southern members in both the House and Senate, the farm bureau will make a determined drive to complete the unfinished tasks of the last session of Congress, together with a program of new legislation framed to meet the needs of the farmer in financing and marketing his crops. The program is the first to be announced for the next Congress.

Features of the Program

Included in the financial features of the program, legislation to carry out the rural credit recommendations of the Joint Agricultural Inquiry Commission is demanded as well as the elimination of extortionate interest, subjection of national banks to taxation and legislation that would enable small country state banks to join the Federal Reserve System.

The Administration will seek the aid of the agricultural interests to help put through the pending ship subsidy bill, although from the attitude of the farm bloc and agents representing agriculture outside of Congress, the farmer is not particularly keen about shipping legislation unless he can be shown he is to profit directly from it.

Leaders of the farm bloc have promised to insist that the ship subsidy bill shall carry as an amendment the St. Lawrence waterway project, in which the farmer is primarily interested or a 10 per cent reduced freight rate on rail shipments of farm products for export.

The completion of the dam at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, and the operation of the nitrate plants for the manufacture of fertilizer, the farm bureau declares, has finally resolved itself into a question of the acceptance of Henry Ford's tender or Government operation. When that question comes up almost all of the big farm bureaus will stand solidly behind the Ford offer, it is believed.

Rural Credits Involved

The need for legislation on rural credits, the organization declares, is without question. Various bills bearing on the general subject of rural credits that failed of passage last session will be pushed during the next Congress. The approach of winter finds agriculture in a relaxed condition, the average selling prices of products being below that of a year ago.

Intermediate form of credit, which would secure capital through the flotation of short-term debenture bonds, is urged. Such a credit would be called upon (1) to lend on agricultural products so that they may be marketed in an orderly manner and as consumption demands, (2) for loans on live stock, and (3) to lend for production purposes.

Larger farm loans are necessary, the bureau declares, and Congress will be obliged to remedy the existing law to enable the land banks to function better March 1, the usual time of renewing mortgages. Bills which would raise or remove the limitation of \$10,000 loans on farms of large size or high value are still in committee.

Further improvement of the federal land bank system by legislative providing for the appointment by district farm land banks of agents in nearby localities who will represent the bank and make loans for it also will be demanded. Another recommendation proposes the liquidation of farm loan association and joint stock banks, since there is no provision in the present act for these banks to discontinue business or to consolidate.

High Interest Opposed

For many years farmers have been compelled to pay as high as 10 per cent interest to banks and in addition a commission of 10 per cent in many localities. To correct this evil amendment of the Federal Reserve Act is urged so that rates may not exceed 6 per cent.

By making national banks subject to State taxation systems it is contended banks and bankers will be taxed only as other property and go into concerns are taxed. Legislation of this character, it is declared, was recommended by the tax officials of various states assembled in Washington last December. A bill which would bring this about already has passed the House and is now pigeon-holed in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Other legislative remedies urged by the Farm Bureau include the "truth in fabric" bill by which the public would have the right to choose the kind of woolen goods it wears by the label. Bills providing for standard containers for fruits and vegetables, which would make for simplicity in marketing farm products; the anti-filled milk bill and others of minor importance are to be put forward during the next Congress.

FRENCH ROAD RECEIPTS

In connection with the announcement of an interim dividend of 18 francs a share on the common stock of the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Railway Company it is said that for the period from Jan. 1-Aug. 1, 1922, inclusive, gross receipts of the road amounted to 1,038,460,000 francs, an increase of 61,710,000 francs over gross revenues for the corresponding period of 1921.

GERMAN GENERAL ELECTRIC

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The German General Electric Company reports net profits of 166,600,000 marks, compared with \$2,390,000 in the previous year. It distributed a dividend of 25 per cent, compared with 16 per cent last year.

HIGHER YIELD OF
15 COMMON STOCKS

Reaction Increases Average Return to 6.24 Per Cent

The recent break in the market has carried many of the 8 per cent industrial common stocks to levels substantially below the current year's high, although every one of these stocks is now the average yield is 6.24 per cent.

At the high point of the year 15 prominent 8 per cent industrial common stocks were selling to net an average of 5.69 per cent. At the current low the average yield is 6.24 per cent.

Consolidated Gas at the year's high sold to net only 5.43 per cent. The current yield is 6.01 per cent. The drop in Du Pont de Nemours has raised the income yield from 4.78 per cent to 5.43 per cent. Famous Players at this week's low is selling to net 8.76 per cent, the highest yield of any of the 8 per cent common stocks.

The following covering 15 prominent 8 per cent common stocks, shows the year's high and income yield, compared with recent lows and yield:

Public Utility Earnings			
VERMONT HYDRO-ELECTRIC			
September:		1922	1921
Oper revenue.....		\$58,673	\$52,448
Oper expenses.....		29,416	37,052
Oper income.....		29,257	15,396
Twelve months:			
Oper revenue.....	\$563,600		\$523,231
Oper expenses.....	366,213		341,544
Oper income.....	197,386		181,786
Total income.....	200,279		190,300
Deductions.....	136,837		128,026
Net income.....	63,441		62,274
SANDUSKY GAS & ELECTRIC			

Public Utility Earnings

VERMONT HYDRO-ELECTRIC
September: 1922 1921
Operating expenses..... \$58,673 \$52,449
Operating income..... 29,416 37,053
Total income..... 88,089 89,502
Twelve months:
Operating revenue..... \$563,600 \$528,331
Operating expenses..... 366,212 341,544
Operating income..... 197,388 186,786
Total income..... 200,279 180,800
Deductions..... 126,827 128,026
Net income..... 73,452 52,774

SANDUSKY GAS & ELECTRIC

September: 1922 1921
Operating revenue..... \$51,062 \$47,052
Operating expenses..... 48,340 43,400
Operating income..... 2,722 3,652
Twelve months:
Operating revenue..... 760,636 722,086
Operating expenses..... 585,203 557,263
Operating income..... 175,433 164,823
Total income..... 174,733 173,744
Deductions..... 85,419 77,469
Net income..... 89,314 96,274

NEW JERSEY POWER & LIGHT

September: 1922 1921
Operating revenue..... \$63,553 \$45,139
Operating expenses..... 46,307 30,113
Operating income..... 17,246 15,025
Twelve months:
Operating revenue..... 640,304 647,055
Operating expenses..... 452,817 329,418
Operating income..... 187,486 143,636
Total income..... 191,818 150,439
Deductions..... 109,443 75,257
Net income..... 82,375 75,181

RUTLAND RAILWAY LIGHT & POWER

September: 1

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS MOVE

UP RAPIDLY IN NEW YORK

Price Advance Embraces All Groups—Railroads Are Active Today

Stock prices were pushed up in rapid fashion at the opening of today's New York stock market, the buying embracing a wide list of standard shares and high-class specialties. Standard and Mexican oils showed some hesitancy at first, but later began climbing with the rest of the list. Belief that the recent reaction had run its course brought a flood of overnight buying orders into the market.

The inquiry for railroad shares was influenced by record car loadings, gains of 1 to 2 points having been registered by Reading, Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, St. Paul preferred, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern and "Nickel Plate."

Equipment rallied under the leadership of Baldwin and American Locomotives, each up about 2 points, while Mexican Petroleum, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Barnardall A and California Petroleum were the outstanding oil shares, rising 1 1/2 to 2 points.

Among other individual strong spots were Vanadium Steel, Continental Can, Marine preferred, U. S. Alcol, U. S. Realty, Studabaker, and Consolidated Gas, all up 1 to 3 points.

Sentiment Much Better
Short covering accelerated much of the early advance, which ranged from 1 to 5 points in active shares. Speculators for the advance, noting a virtual absence of short selling and forced liquidation and the splendid resistance shown by the list to the huge volume of realizing sales, bought stocks with fresh confidence.

Encouraging trade news and conspicuous strength of foreign government bonds, also contributed to the more cheerful sentiment. The largest individual gains were made by Dupont, American Express, American Car, Brooklyn Union Gas, and Chicago Pneumatic Tool. All were up 3 to 5 points. May Department Stores, California Petroleum preferred, and Marine preferred were reactionary, losing 1 to 2 1/2 points.

Call money opened at 1 1/2 per cent.

Utilities buoyant
Resumption of an active demand for high-priced dividend-paying stocks was the outstanding feature of the early afternoon dealings. The public utilities shares were buoyant, American Express rising 7 1/2, Public Service of New Jersey 5 1/2, and Consolidated Gas, Pacific Gas and Electric and Wells Fargo 3 to 3 1/2.

Declaration of an 18 per cent stock dividend by American Steel Foundries carried the price of that stock up more than 3 points. May Department Stores, after falling to 152 1/2, was marked up to a new high price at 160. Brisk buying of the equipments sent American Car up 6 1/2, Pullman and General Electric, Baldwin and American Locomotive 3 to 3 1/2.

Investment railroads were also notably higher, Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western improving 2 to 2 1/2. Other noteworthy advances were National Lead 5 1/2, National Biscuit American Radiator 4 1/2, Standard Oil of New Jersey 4 1/2, and Mexican Petroleum, Gulf States Steel, Postum Cereal and General American Tank 3 to 3 1/2.

BOSTON CURB
(Quotations up to 2 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Last
Bagdad Silver	10	10	10
Boston & Montana	10	10	10
Chief Cons. Min.	10	10	10
Colorado Mining	14	14	14
Crystal Cons.	2	1 1/2	2
Daddy	03	03	03
Eureka	28	28	28
Fruehan	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
First National Cop.	50	50	50
Goldfield Deep	08	08	08
Gold Road	46	46	46
Gold Star	23	23	23
Ruby Cons.	23	23	23
Shea	80	80	80
Texas Oil	06	06 1/2	06 1/2
United Verde Ext.	26	26 1/2	26
Verde Mines	37	37	37

NEW YORK COTTON
(Reported by Henry Hents & Co. Boston)
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

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Jan.	24.00	24.30	24.00	24.10
Feb.	24.15	24.35	24.00	24.10
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June	24.15	24.35	24.00	24.10
July	24.15	24.35	24.00	24.10
Aug.	24.15	24.35	24.00	24.10
Sept.	24.15	24.35	24.00	24.10
Oct.	24.15	24.35	24.00	24.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON
(Open High Low Close Prev)

Dec.	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec.	13.83	13.83	13.83	13.83	13.83
Jan.	13.75	13.75	13.67	13.67	13.67
Feb.	13.64	13.64	13.67	13.67	13.67
Mar.	13.64	13.64	13.67	13.67	13.67
Apr.	13.64	13.64	13.67	13.67	13.67
May	13.64	13.64	13.67	13.67	13.67
June	13.64	13.64	13.67	13.67	13.67
July	13.64	13.64	13.67	13.67	13.67
Aug.	13.64	13.64	13.67	13.67	13.67
Sept.	13.64	13.64	13.67	13.67	13.67
Oct.	13.64	13.64	13.67	13.67	13.67

CHICAGO BOARD
(Open High Low Close Prev)

Dec.	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec.	1.17	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.16
Jan.	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.13
Feb.	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.05
Mar.	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.05
Apr.	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.05
May	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.05
June	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.05
July	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.05
Aug.	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.05
Sept.	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.05
Oct.	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.05

CONFERENCE TO AID MARK
BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The conference of international financial experts, namely, Jeremiah W. Jenks, Vissering, Keynes, Cassel, and Kamenka, for the stabilization of the mark begins next Thursday.

NEW YORK STOCKS

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BOSTON CURB
(Quotations up to 2 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Last
Bagdad Silver	10	10	10
Boston & Montana	10	10	10
Chief Cons. Min.	10	10	10
Colorado Mining	14	14	14
Crystal Cons.	2	1 1/2	2
Daddy	03	03	03
Eureka	28	28	28
Fruehan	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
First National Cop.	50	50	50
Goldfield Deep	08	08	08
Gold Road	46	46	46
Gold Star	23	23	23
Ruby Cons.	23	23	23
Shea	80	80	80
Texas Oil	06	06 1/2	06 1/2
United Verde Ext.	26	26 1/2	26
Verde Mines	37	37	37

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(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

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CHICAGO BOARD
(Open High Low Close Prev)

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Dec.	1.17	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.16
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Mar.	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.05
Apr.	1.06	1.06			

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MARKETING BY
CO-OPERATION IS
CALLED BENEFIT

Chairman of War Finance Corporation Says Business Greatly Improved Over Last Year

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Co-operative marketing by farmers of the Middle West is spreading and having beneficial results, according to Eugene Meyer Jr., chairman of the War Finance Corporation, who has just returned from a three weeks' tour of that section of the United States.

He reported business conditions generally as "tremendously improved" as compared with last year, although the railway car shortage and drought in New Mexico and eastern Texas have been deterring factors. Mr. Meyer said that the migration of cattle from the dry areas to Mexico and other states is the greatest on record.

Car Shortage General
Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said that his advice from the middle west showed a great car shortage. He said:

"The car shortage is fundamentally due to the fact that transportation is not kept pace with the demands of the country. The situation was merely aggravated by the shippers' strike. Nothing more can be done to alleviate the situation than is now being done. The railroads are doing their utmost to meet the situation, but they are limited."

The American Railway Association recently issued orders to the railroads to rush all available cars to the grain belt to move the crops.

Both Messrs. Hoover and Meyer said they could see no undesirable effect from the movement of the farmers to band together and market their crops in an orderly fashion. They said that while the farmers were endeavoring to market their output as the demand required, prices would be stabilized. The effort would be to prevent wide fluctuations.

Mr. Meyer said that Canadian farmers have not organized so extensively as the Americans, and while there is a tendency of the co-operative organizations to move their crops slowly, the Canadians are flooding the market. So that the shortage of transportation in the middle west is acting as an aid to the farmers in preventing a glut on the market.

In the case of cotton, Mr. Meyer said that in normal times 80 per cent of the crop would be disposed of within six months, while today it amounts to less than 50 per cent, because of the unsettled state of foreign exchange markets.

Await Foreign Buying
Mr. Meyer said the farmers are disappointed by the slowness of the foreign demand for wheat. "Europe is holding off purchases until the last minute," he said, "but eventually the foreign demand will come in greater volume and our farmers will have no difficulty in disposing of their grain, since the world supply of wheat is less than usual. The reason for Europe's hesitancy is the uncertainty of exchange rates. The co-operative movement has sprung up to meet the changed methods of the buyers."

"The banks are taking an active part in the co-operative organizations. There is less demand for the aid of the War Finance Corporation, since the banks are in a better condition to finance business than they were during the slump in business."

BRITISH GUIANA
DEVELOPMENT IS
BRINGING RESULTS

Interior development and much projected municipal improvement promise to make British Guiana both a richer producing country and a more active market, according to Chester W. Davis, United States consul to British, Dutch and French Guiana. Mr. Davis says the increased production of diamonds and the exploitation of bauxite, the basis of aluminum, are opening up the country.

So far as the import trade of British Guiana is concerned, Mr. Davis said, it is normally about \$20,000,000 a year, about 30 per cent of which is from the United States. American goods are well received, shoes, machinery, packing house products, and electrical machinery being largely drawn from the United States. The consideration of price, however, is uppermost with buyers in British Guiana. Mr. Davis said, and goods originating in the British Empire enjoy a 50 per cent preferential tariff over other foreign goods.

Sugar is the chief agricultural product of British Guiana. Mr. Davis explained, but the output of diamonds is growing larger. In 1921 there were 58,000 carats produced, while for the first six months of 1922 the output totaled 89,500 carats with a value of \$2,000,000.

FARM LOAN BOND OFFERING
Dillon, Read & Co. are offering Southern Minnesota Joint Stock Land Bank 5 per cent farm loan bonds due Nov. 1, 1922, redeemable as a whole, or in part by lot, on Nov. 1, 1922, or any interest date thereafter, at 100 and interest. These bonds are exempt from federal, state, municipal, and local taxation.

BOSTON BANK SHOWING
The Boston Clearing House reports as follows: Excess reserve of members with Federal Reserve Bank \$2,572,000, decrease of \$50,000; excess reserve non-members \$368,000, decrease of \$808,000; total excess reserve \$2,940,000, decrease of \$858,000.

NO MARKETS NEXT TUESDAY
Next Tuesday being Election Day, there will be no stock markets in Boston and New York. It is a legal holiday in New York, while the Boston Stock Exchange always observes the day as a holiday.

LONDON QUOTATIONS
LONDON, Nov. 2.—Consols for money here today were 57 1/4. Grand Trunk 5 1/4. De Beers 1 1/4. Rand Mines 2 1/4. Money, 1 1/4 per cent. Discount rates—short and three months' bills 2 1/2 per cent.

NEEDS ALLIED AID
TO SAVE MARK SAYS
REICHSBANK HEAD

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Reichsbank President Haverstein, in the Reichsbank central committee meeting, declared that stabilization of the mark was impossible without international assistance, moratorium and reduction of reparations. He declared that the payments and the foreign trade balance were much more unfavorable than published and that reparations were an unbearable burden.

Deficits in the budget and debit balances have been always balanced by extremely large sales of marks abroad. The Reichsbank's gold is necessary for the reconstruction of the currency. Its use for stabilization would only cause a temporary rise in the mark, followed by an accelerated collapse. Last summer the Reichsbank spent 230,000,000 gold marks to regulate exchange, which delayed the downward course for a few weeks without being able to stop it.

OUTLOOK FOR
GERMAN BANKS
IS NOT BRIGHT

Expenses Increase Rapidly—Gold Profits Decline—Working Capital Inadequate

BERLIN (By mail and cable).—The outlook for German banking is by no means rosy. Balance sheets of large German banks indicate profits in paper marks in first six months of this year considerably higher than in second half of 1921. Calculated in gold marks, however, they were considerably lower. Gold mark calculations also showed large reductions in turnovers.

In the first half of 1922 there was, as usual, the large increase in profits due to interest and commission fees. Proceeds from interest have greatly increased. Because of the dearth of credit, banks are generally placing funds so far invested in treasury bills at the disposal of industry at better rates. Commission fees from stock exchange business have not undergone a very big increase on account of the lagging of prices behind the depreciation of money, while commission fees from foreign exchange business, because of the enormous upward trend in the foreign money market, have reached unthought of figures. The opinion that the revenue of large banking firms would come mainly from foreign exchange is exaggerated, as the large banks are refraining from speculation in foreign paper on their own account apart from providing reserve in foreign bills.

Big Increase in Expenses
Expenses have been increasing at a rapid rate. Thus far in the second half of 1922 they have been three to four times as high as in the corresponding period in 1921. They cannot be made up by the large increase in bank commissions, which will take place every month from September on. Because of this, many minor firms are expected to discontinue banking with banks. Smaller banks can no longer pay the salaries demanded. The expensive and unproductive work banks have to do exclusively in the interests of state taxation, results in about 10 per cent of the bank clerks being withdrawn from the banking business proper in preparing assessments, giving out information regarding taxes and duties and in the interest of clearing pre-war debts.

In 1921 the Deutsche Bank employed 21,137 persons, compared with 17,808 in 1920. Dresdner Bank employed 15,471, compared with 12,681. Another item of importance is the extraordinary building expenses of large banking firms, nearly all of which are extending their office buildings in Berlin. The Reichsbank has purchased 60 lots in Berlin. Whether the enormous sums invested will pay as inflation recedes is doubtful. Several large banking firms are already expected to discontinue building for branches in the provinces, as expenses have grown beyond admissible limits.

Growth of Debt Balances
In view of the increasing lack of funds, balances at the half-yearly term have grown only 50 per cent on the average, compared with the end of 1921, while depreciation of money increased about 400 per cent. However, debt balances have grown much faster, so that many credit balances have been converted into debit balances. Credits granted industry have been reduced as well as made more expensive, because of the rise in the discount rate. Production costs have thus been increased. The issuance of shares meets only a slight response from the public.

The following table shows figures of capital increases, new incorporations and bond issues for the first nine months of 1922 and the corresponding period in 1921 (in 1,000,000 marks):

Capital New in- In- Incorporation- Bond creases ratios issues
Jan to Sept. 1922... 19,585 8,385 9,010
Jan to Sept. 1921... 8,249 7,256 2,881
Total 1922... 18,229 8,527 8,100

Despite the enormous depreciation of money, claims on the capital market, compared with last year, are on the downward course. However for some time great increases in the issuing of new shares are looked for, and many billions of marks in shares will be spread over the stock market. By these issues industrial works will enlarge working capital and diminish debit balances at banks, which will improve their liquidity and change, on their balance sheets, the debts into securities, although the stock market will not be able to absorb the issues at once.

The best means of alleviating the dearth of funds will be the increased reintroduction of commercial bills. Although inflation is thus increased, it will not be due to the issuing of Treasury bills. German working capital is at present inadequate.

RAIL MERGERS
AGAIN DRAWING
MUCH ATTENTION

Hearings on Tentative Plan for Consolidations to Begin in Washington on Nov. 17

NEW YORK, Nov. 1. (Special).—Rumors of railroad consolidations are current once more in financial circles. Ever since the Interstate Commerce Commission in August, 1921, made public its tentative plan for placing the railroads of the United States into 19 regional groups, there has been much guessing as to how and when it would be worked out.

At intervals stocks of various of the smaller railroads have been bid up aggressively in the market on reports that those roads were to be taken over, on terms highly favorable to shareholders, by one or more large systems in the same general territory. So far it has developed that the only foundation for the rumors was the grouping plan of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which, in reality, is that of Prof. W. Z. Ripley of Harvard University, with some modifications.

Some of the Proposals
Just recently Wall Street has heard much about a plan of the New York Central to take over the Western Maryland and the Pittsburgh & West Virginia railroads. Such an amalgamation may come about. It is considered logical because the acquisition of those two properties would give the New York Central an outlet from Pittsburgh to the Atlantic seaboard at Baltimore. It has been possible as yet to learn anything definite from official sources as to what may be under consideration with respect to such an undertaking.

An extremely interesting situation is developing relative to several important railroad systems in the north-west. It is not based on rumors, but upon facts. If those who have the subject in hand are able to carry out their desires and plans, they will have brought about something altogether unique in the history of the United States. If the Interstate Commerce Commission approves the plan, its action will represent a complete and radical change in the attitude of the Government toward the consolidation of parallel and competing lines. The plan of the directors and officials of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Burlington to merge those properties, calls for the consolidation of two roads—the Northern Pacific and Great Northern—that are the keenest kind of competitors. Despite this fact the merger will be urged, chiefly for the reasons already given.

In 1901 those three roads were merged into the Northern Securities Company. At that time the Government was unalterably opposed to the merger of parallel and competing railroads. The Interstate Commerce Commission was in existence, but exercised power only over the question of rates. The right to supervise the issuance of securities was given to it at a much later date. There was a Department of Justice and a Supreme Court, however, and neither hesitated to act.

Big Change in Methods
Nearly 20 years have passed. During the war the Government had control of the railroads and consolidations of facilities were put into effect without the thought that operation could be benefited. The United States Railroad Administration did not hesitate for a moment, for instance, to run Baltimore & Ohio and Lehigh Valley passenger trains into the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in New York City, although these three roads were direct competitors. Locomotives and cars were put into one pool and used wherever they were most needed, no matter where they belonged, by reason of ownership. Ticket offices in all the large cities were consolidated, despite the strongest kind of competition that had existed prior to Government control.

Out of this policy of consolidation has grown a tendency upon the part of the railroads to use one another's facilities and of the Government to sanction such action, even to the extent of pooling, that is never likely to disappear.

A great amount of time will be consumed on the part of railroad officials, directors, and attorneys in preparing data for hearings on the grouping plan of the commission, and while still more time will be consumed by the hearings themselves, it may be said upon the authority of some of the most prominent railway executives that the plan, if it is carried out, will be a great success. It is doubtful whether the commission will ever be put into effect, even with respect to only a small proportion of the 19 groups.

Another New Low for German Marks
NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—German marks dropped to another new low record today, being quoted here at 113-16 cents a hundred, or 5517 to the dollar. This was the first time that they have broken below 2 cents a hundred in the local market, the normal or pre-war price was 23.5 cents.

Foreign exchange dealers could only account for the further collapse by the constantly expanding note circulation and the increasing seriousness of Germany's economic condition.

BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY STATEMENT
LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Bank of England's weekly return compares as follows:

Circulation... Nov. 2, '22... 112,125,000... Oct. 26, '22... 112,125,000
Public deposits... 15,034,000... 13,201,000
Private deposits... 108,844,000... 110,180,000
Govt securities... 50,864,000... 47,832,000
Other securities... 68,189,000... 71,485,000
Reserve... 22,726,000... 23,998,000
Proper res to liab %... 18.33... 19.14
Billion... 127,425,000... 127,425,000

BANK RATE UNCHANGED
LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Bank of England's minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

FURTHER DROP
IN THE FRANC
LOOKED FOR

Among Various Reasons for Decline Is Budget Position, With Little Help From Germans

PARIS (By Mail).—Collapse of the franc in London is causing uneasiness. It is expected the downward movement is likely to continue. Experts would not be surprised if the record low of April, 1920—67.45 francs to the pound—were exceeded, especially in view of sterling's progress toward parity. Considerable strengthening of the dollar is also anticipated.

In some quarters attempt is made to saddle the cause for the slump on francs on British treasury operations. It is asserted francs have been unloaded to buy dollars to meet British interests payments in the United States. This is generally held, however, that the French budget situation, plus requirements for raw materials, at rising prices, explain the weakness in francs. Contracts have been closed for 25,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat, and demand for cotton is likely to continue heavy. French mills have orders six months ahead, and their stock are low. France also needs considerable sugar and copper.

The cabinet greatly desires to avoid weakening public confidence in the credit of the state, which would weaken the Government's loan policy, and render it difficult to avoid currency inflation.

It is a curious fact that the industrial revival temporarily accentuated the national financial embarrassment of the state, though, in the long run, it must alleviate it. The banks and they cannot supply the Government the same amount of credit as when commercial needs were insignificant.

The Finance Minister, in defending the 1923 ordinary budget, showing a deficit of 4,000,000,000 francs, told the Chamber he would not propose further taxation until after the Brussels Conference. He reaffirmed his faith in the sales tax, though he proposed to convert it into a production tax on coal, grain, meat and automobiles. He expects it will be possible to balance the ordinary budget in two or three years. The whole blame for the deficit he laid on Germany, on whose account France has borrowed 95,000,000,000 francs, while she received nothing beyond the cost of maintaining the Rhineland Army.

Little interest is taken in the Reparation Commission's trip to Berlin. This visit is expected to prove incapable of reconciling the British and French viewpoints.

Quotations on the Bourse remain firm, despite the exchange situation, being influenced by the reflection that the majority of security prices are at least 50 per cent lower than when sterling last reached its present level.

WHEAT MARKET
SCORES A FRESH
UPTURN TODAY

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Despite much profit-taking on the part of holders, the wheat market scored a fresh upturn in price today during the early dealings.

An overnight accumulation of buying orders gave evidence of continued bullish sentiment, which received further emphasis from the word of a 10 per cent reduction in ocean freight rates and from European advices telling of difficulty in obtaining supplies. A rise in Liverpool quotations was an additional bullish factor.

The opening, which ranged from 3/4 to 1/2, closed with December 1 1/16 at 1 1/17 and May 1 1/4 at 1 1/4. It was followed by moderate new upturn.

Export buying, together with assertions that country elevator stocks of old corn had become nearly exhausted, did a good deal to strengthen values of corn and oats. After opening 1/4 to 1/2 higher, December 65 1/2 @ 65 3/4, the market showed only little tendency to react.

Oats opened 1/4 to 1/2 higher, December 42 1/2 @ 42 3/4, and later continued to gain.

Provisions were higher, in line with the hog market.

SECURITIES ON LONDON BOARD ARE FIRM TODAY
LONDON, Nov. 2.—Securities on the stock exchange generally displayed firmness today with the concluding of the fortnightly settlement. Trading in oils lacked snap, but the tone was better. Royal Dutch 37 1/4, Shell Transport 4 1/4, and Mexican Eagle 2 11-16.

Home rails also were stronger on repurchasing.

Dollar descriptions were quieter around previous levels. Fresh buoyancy was noted in Argentine rails with sentiment optimistic. The industrial list was irregular, but sentiment was confident. Hudson Bay was 7 1/2. The rubber department was cheerful following improvement in the crude article. Oil-gilt investment issues were inactive, but firmer. French loans gained ground in sympathy with Paris.

Kafirs were hard.

AMERICAN STEEL
FOUNDRIES TO PAY
STOCK DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Directors of the American Steel Foundries today declared a stock dividend of 15 per cent, equivalent to \$4 a share, on the outstanding common stock, payable Dec. 30 to stockholders of record Dec. 9.

Dividends on common and preferred stock are not due until December. It was stated that no change in the dividend rate was planned.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans... Boston New York
Renewal rates... 4 1/2 5 1/2
Outside com'l paper... 4 1/2 5 1/2
Year money... 5 1/2 6 1/2
Customers' com'l loans... 5 1/2 6 1/2
Individual cus com loans... 5 1/2 6 1/2

Today's bar silver in New York... 67 1/2
Bar silver in London... 34 1/2
Mexican dollars... 51 1/2
Bar gold in London... 122 1/2
Canadian ex prem (%)... 1 1/2
Domestic bar silver... 99 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

Boston... P.C. Chicago... P.C.
New York... 4 1/2 St. Louis... 4 1/2
Philadelphia... 4 1/2 Kansas City... 4 1/2
Cleveland... 4 1/2 Minneapolis... 4 1/2
Richmond... 4 1/2 St. Paul... 4 1/2
Atlanta... 4 1/2 San Francisco... 4 1/2
Amsterdam... 4 1/2 London... 3 1/2
Athens... 4 1/2 Madrid... 5 1/2
Berlin... 5 1/2 Paris... 5 1/2
Bombay... 5 1/2 Prague... 5 1/2
Budapest... 5 1/2 Rome... 5 1/2
Brussels... 4 1/2 Sofia... 5 1/2
Bucharest... 6 1/2 Stockholm... 4 1/2
Canton... 4 1/2 Swiss Bank... 3 1/2
Christiana... 5 1/2 Tokyo... 7 1/2
Copenhagen... 5 1/2 Warsaw... 8 1/2
Helsinki... 9 1/2 Vienna... 9 1/2
Lisbon... 7 1/2

Acceptance Market
Spot, Boston delivery
Prime Eligible Banks—
60/90 days... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
90/120 days... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Under 30 days... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Less Known Banks—
60/90 days... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
90/120 days... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Under 30 days... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Eligible Private Bankers—
60/90 days... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
90/120 days... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Under 30 days... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

Clearing House Figures
Exchanges... Boston New York
Years ago today... \$90,000,000 \$73,000,000
Years ago today... \$90,000,000 \$73,000,000
F. R. bank credit... 21,233,188 6,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.

Sterling... Current previous Parity
Demand... \$4.46 1/2 \$4.45 1/2 \$4.86 1/2
Cables... 4.46 1/2 4.45 1/2 4.86 1/2
France... 162 1/2 162 1/2 162 1/2
Belgium... 351 1/2 351 1/2 351 1/2
Guilder... 391 1/2 391 1/2 391 1/2
Mark... 200 1/2 200 1/2 200 1/2
Life... 423 1/2 423 1/2 423 1/2
Swiss franc... 132 1/2 132 1/2 132 1/2
Pretax... 133 1/2 133 1/2 133 1/2
Belgian franc... 66 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2
Kronen (Aust.)... 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2
Sweden... 268 1/2 268 1/2 268 1/2
Denmark... 162 1/2 162 1/2 162 1/2
Norway... 182 1/2 182 1/2 182 1/2
Greece... 202 1/2 202 1/2 202 1/2
Argentina... 815 1/2 815 1/2 815 1/2
Poland... 607 1/2 607 1/2 607 1/2
Hungary... 203 1/2 203 1/2 203 1/2
Jugoslavia... 40 1/2 40 1/2 40 1/2
Finland... 257 1/2 257 1/2 257 1/2
Tchecoslovakia... 618 1/2 618 1/2 618 1/2
Rumania... 96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2
Portugal... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2
Shanghai... 75 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2
Hong Kong... 55 1/2 55 1/2 55 1/2
Bombay... 29 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2
Yokohama... 48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2
Brazil... 114 1/2 114 1/2 114 1/2
Uruguay... 780 1/2 780 1/2 780 1/2
Chile... 136 1/2 136 1/2 136 1/2
Calcutta... 291 1/2 291 1/2 291 1/2

1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.
Cents a thousand.

FRENCH BANK REPORT

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The chief items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) compare (last month omitted):
Nov. 2, 1922 Nov. 3, 1921
Gold... 5,525,200 5,525,200
Silver... 27,500 27,500
Loans and discounts... 4,788,000 4,788,000
Circulation... 26,874,600 27,523,000
Deposits... 2,207,900 2,207,900
War advances to state... 23,900,000 23,900,000
Bank rate... 5 1/2 % 5 1/2 %

NASH MOTORS COMPANY
Nash Motors Company reports net earnings of \$1,751,906 for the quarter ended Aug. 31, 1922, and \$5,023,441 for the first nine months of the fiscal year.

INDIAN LOAN AT DISCOUNT
LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Indian loan is selling at discount of 1 1/2 per cent. Underwriters have been left with 91 per cent.

STOCKS' VALUE INCREASE
LONDON, Nov. 2.—The value of stocks listed on the London Exchange increased during Oct. 1922 from £175,558,844 in September and £237,699,420 year ago. The index of the Financial Times rose 4.10 of 1 per cent in October to 84.5, which is 46.5 above 1912.

LEAD PRICE ADVANCED
NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The American Smelting & Refining Co. has advanced the price of lead metal from 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 cents.

STOCK MARKET IN
OCTOBER PROVES
UNCERTAIN AFFAIR

Bullish Factors Lift It to New Peaks—Irrregularity and Reaction Follow

Fanned by big speculation in Standard Oil and buoyed up by settlement of the coal and shompen's strikes, quietus on soldiers' bonus talk, good crop prospects and increasing rail traffic and industrial operations all over the country, the stock market last month lifted industrial shares to new peaks for the entire 1922 bull movement and caused the rally to all but duplicate their mid-September highs.

All this happened between Oct. 1 and 15. Then came a severe reaction, with the unmetallized accelerated by the Lloyd George resignation, the still threatening Near East situation and continued adverse railroad results for the month of September, with the result that all the advantage of early October had been effaced, rails breaking through their previous lows on Sept. 30, and reaching new bottom levels since Aug. 15, and industrial falling to new lows since July 26.

The bond market pursued a reactionary course all month, led by Liberty's, the average recession from the Sept. 14 level amounting to 2 1/2 points. Copper stocks sagged to new lows since last December.

Trading kept up the big pace, the month producing 19 sessions in which sales exceeded 1,000,000 shares each. Bond trading was swelled by heavy dealings in the New United States Treasury 4 1/2 %.

The averages for last month compared with the September record follow:

October high... 32.70 102.43 34.01 21.42
October low... 29.25 96.11 30.12 19.59
October close... 29.25 96.11 30.12 19.59
October decline... .35 .19 2.71 1.46
September high... 32.99 102.05 35.19 22.12
September low... 28.60 96.30 22.89 19.03
September decline 2.80 4.48 2.38 .60

CALIFORNIA COTTON
DEVELOPMENT TO BE
SHOWN IN PAGEANT

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27 (Special Correspondence).—Remarkable development shown by the Imperial Valley, the Southern San Joaquin Valley and part of Arizona in growing cotton is the incentive behind the International Cotton Pageant and Industrial Show to be held at Calexico, Nov. 4 to 11.

In nine years, the cotton crop of these districts has leaped from 10,000 bales to between 250,000 and 300,000 bales, the estimated yield for 1922.

In another 10 years, it is stated, the cotton grown in California will be bringing planters as much as \$160,000,000 a year, and it is the financial prospect of its development that is attracting so much interest to the Calexico cotton show, in the heart of the Imperial Valley.

DIVIDENDS

Federal Light & Traction Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 15.

The Lanston Monotype Machine Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Nov. 30 to stockholders of record Nov. 20.

Finance Company of Pennsylvania declared an extra dividend of \$1 a share on the first and second preferred stocks, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 18.

Mobile Electric Company declared a dividend of 1 per cent on account of back dividends, and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, both payable Nov. 25 to stockholders of record Nov. 4.

Hoosier Cotton Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 4.

Quincy Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 on the common stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 4.

Butler Mill declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 4.

Pattern Typewriter Corporation declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable to stock of record Nov. 20.

Tacoma Gas & Fuel Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Wisconsin-Minnesota
Light and Power Company

Gen. & Ref. Mgt. 7s, due 1947

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD TO BUILD A VARSITY SHELL

Coach F. J. Muller Will Have Supervision Over Construction—Varsity Race Next Week

Of interest in the new rowing era which it is hoped is under development at Harvard University is the fact which became known today that the Crimson is to build a new shell for its campaign on the water next spring, and that the heretofore highly prized shell built especially for last spring's work is to be discarded.

A year ago William Lutz, head boat-builder at Harvard, was requisitioned to construct a new eight-oared shell, following carefully certain laid-down plans of the then rowing authorities, which it was thought would produce a boat that would go a long way toward solving Harvard's problem of equipment. It was to be used for the varsity crew—and it was; but history tells now the tale of continued lack of success.

One of the first things which F. J. Muller noticed when he arrived in Cambridge from Philadelphia was the peculiarity of this shell, and he was not slow in expressing his disapproval of it. He had now definitely discarded it. He won't even use it for his second varsity.

The bow of this boat rides from three to four inches under water at the tip all the time, according to Coach Muller, whereas it should be clear of the water as far back as 18 inches from the nose, especially at the finish of a race. The belief of some that the boat would permit better riding qualities was scoffed at by Muller, who declared that it slowed the crew many seconds.

Lutz is now starting work on a new shell, construction of which will be supervised by Muller, incorporating the ideas which he has introduced. It will be lighter, and it is thought sure, much faster than its predecessor. It will be built carefully through the winter, and will be available for the first spring race.

Harvard's fall rowing season will be brought to a gala conclusion next Friday, when the leading crews of all the various departments will clash in a big race over the 15-mile course on the Basin. This will include the first and second varsity, the varsity 150-pound crew, the freshman 150-pound crew, and the first or second freshman crew. The two latter will meet in a special match a few days before the event to determine which shall be represented. Much interest is attached to the event as it will show publicly just what the new Muller-coached varsity can do, and also what new material is being developed in the other ranks. Reports have it that the two freshman crews are exceptionally fast, being fairly evenly matched, and that one or the other of them will likely cause trouble for the varsity.

After this big race taps will sound on fall rowing until spring. This has been probably the biggest fall season in the history of Crimson rowing. At the beginning of the season there were as many as 47 crews on the water in one day, including clubbers, more than 500 men were participating in some branch of the sport. It is by far the most popular sport at Harvard.

PRESIDENT BALL GIVES BIG BONUS

Sum of \$20,000 Is Distributed Among St. Louis Players

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—A lump bonus of \$20,000 was distributed to the members of the St. Louis Browns shortly before the end of the season by Philip Ball, president of the club, as a reward for the team's best performance in 20 years, it was learned tonight.

It was said that the money was divided among the players on the basis of each player's performance during the 1922 season. The stars, including George Sisler, first baseman; Urban Shocker, pitcher, and others, were said to have received \$10,000, while some of the recruits were given \$200.

President Ball is understood to have given his players a bonus of \$50,000 in the middle of the season, when they forged into the American lead, making a total of \$25,000 presented in bonuses by the Browns' owner.

The team finished in second place, one game behind the champion New York Yankees.

CANNEFAX LEADING BILLIARD TOURNEY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Winning six games and losing none, R. L. Cannefax of New York City, takes the lead in the race for the three-cushion championship of the National Interstate Billiard League. Three others are as yet undefeated, Harry Wakefield of Milwaukee, Wis., having four victories to his credit, and Charles McCourt of Pittsburgh and Tiff Denton of Kansas City, scoring two each.

Cannefax, who had led each of the 32-inning test to his credit, Wakefield has high run to his credit, Wakefield has nine each, while Denton, George Moore of New York City and Byron Gillette of Buffalo have runs of eight each.

COLBY HARRIS PICKED

WATERVILLE, Me., Nov. 2.—Coach M. Ryan of the Colby College team selected the following men to represent Colby in the Maine intercollegiate championship cross-country run, which will be held tomorrow over the Bates College course at Lewiston: Capt. R. W. Payne '23, Waterville; A. R. Warren '24, Woodsford, Me.; A. J. Fasco '25, Adams, Mass.; J. N. Loughton '25, Ripley, Me.; T. R. Hodgkins '25, Farmington, Me.; E. M. Taylor '25, Winthrop, Me.; and J. A. Barnes '24, Houlton, Me. Alternates, F. L. Baker '25, Portland, Me.; K. M. Shaw '25, Clinton, Me.

BROWN'S STRENGTH TO FACE YALE

Providence Lineup Promising in Its Daily Practice

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2 (Special).—Practice plans for the Brown University football squad here today call for the same kind of a rugged session which has been demanded by Coaches E. N. Robinson and R. W. P. Brown for the last few days. All this is for a reason—that being the game scheduled with Yale next Saturday. Brown has actually swung into a vein of confidence seldom arrived at by the string of smaller institutions when they approach the bulwarks of the "Big Three." At any rate, the local men are out to win, and they show it unmistakably in the vigor of their skirmishes and in the enthusiasm with which they enter into all of the mentor's workout drill.

Actually, from an outsider's viewpoint, Brown has the ability and strength this year to push the New Havenites to the limit and with "the breaks" might win very conceivably. All the strong men were on the field yesterday and in scrimmage the varsity showed powerfully. The driving force of the outfit is strong, the speed men fast and shifty, and the generalship of a high standard. Brown will go out to score on Yale—will play the offensive from the first whistle—but has its star department in the defensive, which will prevent Yale from doing any "grandstand" plays, it is thought. Brown will be the history augurs against a Providence victory at New Haven, for the team of 1922 has nothing to do with past teams. Even Yale is grooming her line with unusual care, and dares not look contemptuously upon the Brown bear.

The forward pass will be very much on the program at New Haven so far as the local aggregation's work goes. Passing was in order more than ever in yesterday's practice, the coach seeming to wish his men to go to New Haven with the air-play faculty developed if nothing else is. Yale's were gone over so thoroughly yesterday and will be today, that the Brown men will not be glib to any ordinary wiles next Saturday.

Things have brightened up greatly in the last few days, for N. J. Paasche '23 and Swane are back in togs again and may play Saturday. R. P. Adams '23 had a long workout at fullback yesterday. Pohlman was at fullback and proved most satisfactory to the coaches. S. E. Myers '23 is first choice for quarter. J. F. Spellman '25 and Parkman Sayward '25 were at ends yesterday.

The defensive part of the game needs less brushing up at Brown than does the over-the-top part, previous to work, and much time is being devoted to tactics calculated to foster aggressiveness. Peters and Dixon, the latest promising youngsters, are light and speedy, and they are looming up as strong backs. McDermott, who has been playing finely in practice, will be in the Yale game. He is a fighter and the Brown team wants several such men to make the offensive play just up to par.

PENN STATE LEAVES FOR NAVY CONTEST

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Nov. 2.—After a mighty send-off last evening the Pennsylvania State College football team is on its way to the tussle with United States Naval Academy at Washington, D. C., tomorrow. After a mass meeting more than 2500 students turned out to cheer the eleven on its departure, and the Pennsylvanians will jog into the American League baseball park arena at the capital confident of coming through with a win.

The loss of R. L. Schuster on eligibility grounds has not done the team any good, but the handicap bids fair to be overcome in great part. The Williamsport boy, previous to 1922, played one year each on Penn State freshman and varsity squads, but was out of college last year. University of Pittsburgh authorities a few days ago informed State faculty athletic committee that Schuster played a game and a half with Dayton and questioned his eligibility under the one-year residence ruling.

WISCONSIN TACKLE BARRED FROM GAME

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 2.—Donald Murray, the University of Wisconsin football tackle, was declared ineligible for further competition in Conference sports today by the Intercollegiate Conference. He will be barred from the Wisconsin-Minnesota game Saturday.

The protest on Murray came from Illinois, and as a result Coach J. R. Richards said he would protest five Illinois players. Those who protested Murray played with the Taylorville team in the notorious Taylorville-Carlville game of last fall, which resulted in the suspension of a number of Illinois men.

Murray, in signed affidavits, declares that he was in the Taylorville contest as an amateur and accepted no money.

ZBYSZKO IS VICTOR OVER CLIFF BINKLEY

Stanislaus Zbyszko won two of the three falls in a wrestling match with Cliff Binkley at Mechanics Building last night. Binkley showed to advantage with aggressiveness, pinning Zbyszko to the mat with a reverse armlock in 26m. for the first fall. Zbyszko downed the westerner for the second fall in 11m. 20s., with an inside crotch hold and body swing. Binkley attempted to start the third fall, but after 4m. of wrestling Referee G. V. Tunney decided that Binkley was unable to continue, and awarded the fall and match to Zbyszko.

Expected to Make Great College Swimming Records



R. D. SKELTON RICHARD HOWELL NORMAN ROSS

World Famous Stars Enter Northwestern

Will Join Swimming Team

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—If all goes well at Northwestern University next year and the two years following, Coach Thomas Robinson should have a swimming team able to defeat any college rival in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, if not in the United States.

Two world-famous swimming stars, holding records and championships, have entered the Evanston institution this fall and a third proposes to enter next February. They are Norman Ross, who holds a string of the world's records for free style distances; R. D. Skelton, who holds the world's record and two national championships in the 220-yard breast stroke; and Richard Howell, winner of the Chicago river swim and holder of a number of national interscholastic swimming records.

All three have been affiliated with the Illinois Athletic Club, belonging to the famous team of swimmers gathered by Coach William Bachrach, who has repeatedly startled the world for the last year with the performance of John Weissmuller.

Before Weissmuller, Ross probably held more world's swimming records than any other swimmer. His list is being cut into heavily by Weissmuller now, however. Ross is still as fast as ever he was and is far above the class of the average college swimmer in the "Big Ten." He has undertaken a law course.

Skelton would be unbeatable, according to the present standards, in competition against Conference rivals. Howell has announced his intention of joining Northwestern when he graduates from Hyde Park High School. This announcement was a disappointment to the University of Chicago, which counts itself a natural foe to Hyde Park scholastic athletes, inasmuch as the institutions are neighbors.

COACH F. H. YOST has evidently built up another strong eleven to represent Michigan this fall. In the old days of the mass formations the Wolverines ranked with the best in the country, but of late years they have not done so well. Defeating Illinois 20 to 0 after Illinois had held Iowa to an 8-to-7 score the week after Iowa defeated Yale would seem to indicate a Wolverine eleven of above average strength.

Dartmouth is now devoting much of its time to building up a stronger attack. After the way the Dartmouth team played in the game with Princeton, it would seem as if very little more time would have to be given to that department this fall. Finding an end to take the place of E. B. Lynne '23, when the latter is not in shape to play, appears to be the only task left for the line coaches and A. V. Goldstein '24 has been shifted from tackle to end to fill the vacancy.

Football receipts at University of Chicago are unusually large this year. Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director, is therefore able to spend more money on other sports. For the first time in many years he is putting up a group of silver cups for cross-country runners.

With an increase of 10 pounds in average weight and with nine members of the squad that traveled east to defeat the Fitchburg (Mass.) High School, 13 to 6, last year, Providence Township High School in the suburb of Maywood, Ill., is ready to receive its Bay State rival in a return intercollegiate battle Nov. 4. Providence went east in 1919 to lose, 6 to 3, to Marblehead High School, but returned the compliment, 13 to 6, when the Massachusetts team came west the

NAVY OPENS SOCCER SEASON WITH A WIN
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 2.—The United States Naval Academy opened its soccer football season here yesterday afternoon by defeating the team representing Baltimore Polytechnic Institute by 3 to 2. The younger men made an excellent showing and led at the close of the first half by 2 to 1. Crehan did the first scoring for the Navy, driving a short kick through the posts about three minutes after the opening. Gordon evened matters when 20 minutes had been played, scoring from midfield on a long, high kick, which Hodgkins, the goalkeeper, barely touched. Five minutes later Klemmick scored on a kick 20 yards from goal.

Fifteen minutes after the opening of the second half, Alderman, who had taken Moore's place at inside right, scored on a dribble, and Crehan, with his second goal, five minutes later, gave the Navy team its winning point.

TENTATIVE LINEUPS IN HARVARD SQUASH

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 2.—The Harvard University squash tennis season is about to start in earnest and, resulting from the test matches last week, Coach Henry Cowles has picked three tentative teams—the first two to have regular schedules in the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association, and the third team to be composed of substitutes. The teams will line up in the following order:

Team A—Carroll Harrington '24, captain; E. M. Hinkle '24, W. P. Dixon '25, A. L. Smith '26, F. S. Hill '24.
Team B—F. I. Carpenter '24, Alexander Mackay-Smith '24, Harrison Gardner '24, C. C. Colt '24, J. J. Gleason '25.
Team C—C. P. G. Fuller '23, R. P. Rose '25, L. H. Rouillon '24, E. M. Upjohn '25, R. C. Bostwick '23.

TOURISTS' ACTION IS QUESTIONED

"All Stars" Use Four World's Series Players in Exhibition

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 1.—Charges that rules applying to "baseball" exhibition baseball games were violated when a team of major league "all stars" played a Vancouver team before sailing for the Far East recently, being investigated by Judge R. M. Landis, baseball arbiter, it became known today.

The regulations stipulate that no touring team shall make use of more than three players who have performed in World's Series games in any exhibition contest. When the major league stars played, four World's Series men, Kelley and Muesel of the New York Giants and Hofmann and Bush of the Yankees—appeared in the lineup.

Judge Landis, apprised of the fact, sent a radio message to the team on the liner Empress of Asia, demanding an explanation. The major leaguers in return sent a message to Robert Brown, manager of the Vancouver team, asking him to inform the baseball arbiter of the details.

Brown telegraphed Judge Landis, asserting that the exhibition match was "a great boost for baseball," and declaring that while rules may have been violated, the players did not believe their action would have any serious result.

Sixteen Officials Will Monopolize

Young to Referee 22 of the 60 Games in Basketball Race

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Sixteen officials will monopolize the 60 contests in the race for the basketball championship of the Intercollegiate Conference which begins Jan. 6 and ends March 14, according to the list announced here by Dr. J. L. Cooke of University of Minnesota, secretary of the basketball coaches' organization.

F. H. Young of Bloomington, Ill., graduate of Illinois Wesleyan University, is the most popular official, although N. E. Kearns of Chicago, De Paul University graduate, runs him a close second. Young is listed for referee at 22 games and for umpire at one, while Kearns is selected as referee 15 times and as umpire five times.

Young and J. J. Molony of Notre Dame are most frequently paired. Molony is to umpire 13 games and referee one. J. J. Schommer, alumnus of the University of Chicago and athletic director at Armour Institute of Technology, is to referee 16 games and umpire one. H. L. Ray, graduate of the University of Illinois, who lives in Chicago, will umpire nine contests.

Others were awarded jobs as follows: G. S. Lowman, University of Wisconsin baseball coach, referee two, umpire seven; J. G. Reynolds, Chicago, umpire five; Winters, umpire five; E. E. Prugh, Ohio Wesleyan, Yellow Springs, O., umpire three; H. B. Millard, Illinois Wesleyan, Bloomington, Ill., umpire three; Bul, umpire three; H. G. Hedges, Dartmouth College graduate, Cedar Rapids, Ia., umpire two; Jack McCord, University of Illinois graduate, Bloomington, Ill., referee two, umpire one; P. E. Birch, Earlham College graduate, Cedar Falls, Ia., referee two; Berger, referee one, and Williford, umpire one.

The schedule of games and officials follows, the referee being given first: Jan. 6—Wisconsin at Chicago, Young; Jan. 7—Wisconsin at Northwestern, Schommer; Winters; Illinois at Michigan, Kearns; Molony; 8—Illinois at Ohio, Young; Prugh; Wisconsin at Minnesota, Kearns; Hedges; 12—Northwestern at Ohio, Molony; Prugh; Indiana at Illinois, Schommer; Millard; Michigan at Minnesota, Young; Lowman; Chicago at Wisconsin, Schommer; Kearns; 17—Purdue at Iowa, Young; Lowman; Northwestern at Purdue, Kearns; Molony; 19—Ohio at Chicago, Young; Ray; 20—Ohio at Iowa, Birch; Lowman; Indiana at Minnesota, Kearns; Hedges; Wisconsin at Minnesota, Schommer; Reynolds; Purdue at Illinois, Young; Molony; 22—Northwestern at Michigan, Young; Molony; 24—Indiana at Wisconsin, Schommer; Kearns; 27—Purdue at Chicago, Kearns; Molony; Ohio at Michigan, Young; Ray; Northwestern at Iowa, Birch; Hedges; 29—Iowa at Minnesota, Schommer; Lowman; Ohio at Northwestern, Kearns; Hedges; Feb. 2—Illinois at Minneapolis, Schommer; Lowman; 3—Chicago at Iowa, Lowman; Bul; 6—Wisconsin at Purdue, Kearns; Bul; 7—Chicago at Illinois, Kearns; Young; 10—Wisconsin at Michigan, Young; Molony; Minnesota at Chicago, Lowman; Winters; Iowa at Northwestern, Berger; Ray; 12—Iowa at Ohio, Schommer; Kearns; 13—Iowa at North, Kearns; Prugh; Minnesota at Michigan, Young; Molony; Illinois at Indiana, Schommer; Millard; 17—Illinois at Purdue, Schommer; Kearns; 18—Illinois at Ohio, Young; Ray; Michigan at Northwestern, Kearns; Winters; Minnesota at Indiana, McCord; Williford; 19—Minnesota at Illinois, Young; Molony; Michigan at Wisconsin, Kearns; Schommer; 22—Michigan at Ohio, Young; Molony; Indiana at Iowa, Lowman; Bul; Chicago at Minnesota, Kearns; Ray; 24—Northwestern at Indiana, Kearns; Winters; Illinois at Chicago, Young; Reynolds; Wisconsin at Purdue, Schommer; Ray; 26—Michigan at Illinois, Young; Molony; Michigan at Iowa, Schommer; Bul; 27—Ohio at Purdue, Young; Molony; 28—Michigan at Ohio, Young; Molony; 29—Michigan at Indiana, Lowman; 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ATHLETICS

West Desires More Sectional Matches

Question Will Receive Attention From Conference Authorities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—That the question of intercollegiate conference football teams engaging in any more sectional games with Harvard, Yale or Princeton is going to receive considerable attention from the "Big Ten" authorities as well as the undergraduates, is today very apparent. The Chicago-Princeton games of 1921 and 1922 and the Yale-Iowa game of 1922 have proved popular with the followers of all four universities and there is a very apparent desire to have such games played in future years.

It had been generally assumed that an intercollegiate conference resolution regarding sectional games that involve long trips away from classes and studies definitely prohibited another such affair. Considerable doubt has arisen over the resolution, however, which merely expressed disapproval and prohibited nothing.

Further discussion has been aroused as to the definition of an intercollegiate game and what should be considered a reasonable period of absence from classes. Prof. A. A. Stagg of Chicago pointed out yesterday that it would not take Chicago as long to go to Princeton as it takes Ohio to go to Minnesota.

"In fact," said the veteran Maroon director, "we plan to take more time off to play Ohio next week than we took to go to Princeton."

Prof. R. W. A. Aigler of University of Michigan, chairman of the faculty committee which rules the conference, when asked by The Christian Science Monitor whether another Princeton-Chicago series would be considered contrary to the resolution, said that on a matter of some doubt and delicacy such as this he would prefer not to express an opinion.

Professor Stagg did not care to state whether he would consider such a series in violation of the resolution. "That is not for me to say," he replied, "as such matters are decided by the athletic board of the university, of which President H. P. Judson is chairman. I have full authority to schedule conference games, but all other matters are handled by the board."

It appears that considerable depends on just what position the "Big Three" have taken in their triangular agreement about sectional games. While nothing definite is known as to its text, it is believed it is aimed chiefly at post-season transcontinental games.

It also pointed out in high official quarters here that post-season games are chiefly what the "Big Ten" resolution is concerned with. One official said he thought it was aimed at the Ohio-California game at Pasadena in 1921. While the conference already has a resolution against post-season games special permission was secured by Ohio for this battle. The new resolution, it is thought, is to discourage further special post-season requests.

Sentiment in college circles here is almost unanimous in favor of more games with eastern teams. If Iowa, however, should accept another invitation to play at Yale there would be a great deal of dissatisfaction in the conference. Princeton showed the right attitude by offering Chicago a home and home series. The west has been going east for 30 years, it is said, and it is high time the east came west half of the time.

COACHES WORKING TO BOLSTER UP LINE

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Efforts to strengthen the line in preparation for the coming Harvard and Yale games are figuring prominently in Tiger football practice, it was said today.

Coach W. W. Roper and his assistants spent most of the two-day period yesterday drilling the linemen in fundamental tactics. A team of substitutes, using the Harvard style of offensive tactics, backed the varsity line in the only scrimmage of the afternoon. Varsity men, who received the brunt of the Chicago attack last Saturday, watched the scrimmage from the sidelines today.

M. V. CONFERENCE FOOTBALL SCORES

DRAKE	NEBRASKA
16-Cornell Col. 0	66-South Dakota 0
4-Kansas 0	48-Missouri 0
21-Washington 0	7-35-Oklahoma 0
53 7 153	7
KANSAS STATE	MISSOURI
47-Washington 0	23-Grinnell 0
25-Washington 14	6-Iowa State 0
7-Oklahoma 0	6-Nebraska 48
7-Kansas 0	9-St. Louis 0
83 28 38	51
IOWA STATE	WASHINGTON
0-Central 24	14-Missouri Mines 6
3-Missouri 6	14-Kansas State 23
7-Grinnell 0	0-Drake 0
12-Washington 0	0-Iowa State 16
23 30 35	75
OKLAHOMA	COE
19-Central 0	14-Upper Iowa 0
7-Kansas State 7	24-Iowa State 0
7-Nebraska 39	23-Grinnell 0
33 46 82	0
GRINNELL	KANSAS
0-Missouri 23	0-West Point 13
25-St. Louis 0	0-Drake 0
0-Iowa State 7	22-Washington 0
0-Coe 15	7-Kansas State 7
25 51 39	29

WEEK-END CARD GIVES SEVERAL TEAMS A CHANCE TO ADVANCE

Absence of Strongest Missouri Valley Conference Contender, Nebraska, Will Make This Possible

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE

Team	STANDING	Won	Tie	Lost	P.C.
Drake	1	2	0	0	1.000
Nebraska	2	0	0	1	1.000
Kansas State	1	2	0	0	1.000
Missouri	2	0	1	1	.667
Iowa State	2	0	1	1	.667
Washington University	3	0	1	1	.667
Oklahoma	0	1	1	0	1.000
Kansas	0	1	1	0	1.000
Grinnell	0	0	2	0	.000

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 1 (Special).—Battles of the coming week-end, charging eight of the nine eleven against championship rivals, give several teams a chance to advance in the race for the Missouri Valley Conference football title in the absence of the strongest contender, University of Nebraska, which journeyed to New York to engage Syracuse University in one of the most interesting intercollegiate affairs of the season.

Drake University is at present disputing first place with Nebraska, each having won two and lost none. There is little question, however, what would happen to the Des Moines eleven in competition with the title defenders from Lincoln. Unfortunately, Drake does not meet this season. Drake attempts to fatten its percentage this week in a scrimmage with Iowa State College.

Having failed to show the east, in the Kansas-West Point test, that Missouri Valley football is as good as the eastern brand, the Conference sends Nebraska to Syracuse in a second attempt to prove the point. If Nebraska does not win, the argument is lost, because the veteran team developed by Coach F. T. Dawson represents the best that the section produces.

Placing a great deal of dependence on Capt. H. S. Hartley '23, fullback, the Scarlet and Cream goes East confident of victory. Under the leadership of this powerful player, Nebraska uses every known attack with skill and baffling variety. Last week they scored three touchdowns by passes and three by line plunging against University of Oklahoma, the score being 39 to 7. In the meantime, Syracuse played a scoreless tie with Penn State.

After a week's rest, Drake will get into action again with its small squad of lively shifters. Iowa State will be on the lookout for that elusive halfback, William Boelter '24, whom Washington University was unable to stop two weeks ago. He is a natural player and does the right thing instinctively when running in a broken field. While not comparing with Nebraska's power, Coach O. M. Soles's eleven has developed into a nimble performer.

Coach S. S. Williamson's farmers go to Drake with confidence based on a 13-to-0 victory over Washington last week. While the Aggies did not run up as high a score as Drake against the Red and Green, their superiority left no room for doubt. With G. T. Roberts '25, halfback, and C. H. Palm

CANADA ENTERS ON THE MINERAL ERA

Former Governor of the Yukon Speaks on Dominion's Wealth

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 16 (Special Correspondence).—"It may be fairly said that Canada is now entering upon the mineral era, which will mean untold wealth to the Dominion," said F. T. Congdon, formerly Governor of the Yukon territory, in the course of an address to the Mining Industry in Canada, before the Montreal Reform Club. Mr. Congdon said that the mining industry of Canada was unorganized and neglected. He asked for more recognition of the Geological Survey of Canada, a body, he said, which was thought more of outside of Canada than in the country itself. The growth of mineral development in the Dominion, said the speaker, could best be illustrated by statistics.

Thus, the total production in 1930 was 10,000,000 tons, while in 1920 it had grown to 227,000,000 tons. He thought that the development of mining in Canada would help to solve the railway problem. This was illustrated in the United States where 53.3 per cent of the total freight carried over the railways consisted of mineral products. Mr. Congdon deplored the waste of time and money caused by poor organization of the mineral development in Canada. "Prospecting, for instance," said he, "is being done in a most primitive manner, costly and inefficient. There has never been the least endeavor to help the prospector, and the great mines of Canada, like the Hollinger in Ontario and the Premier in British Columbia, were first exploited by men who used themselves up in the work." He suggested the training of prospectors, and the forming of expeditions. The lignite fields of British Columbia, said Mr. Congdon, would ultimately become the great source of Canada's wealth. In the 150-mile seam there are billions of tons of anthracite coal.

MATCHED TO PLAY GAME

L. M. Stoughton of Buffalo and Arthur Woods of Paxtonville have been matched to play a series of pocket billiard games at the State Theater Club next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and evenings. Each back will consist of 16 points, and Stoughton will give an exhibition of fancy shots at the conclusion of each. Stoughton is credited with a victory over E. R. Greenleaf, the present champion, last February, and Arthur Woods was runner-up to the champion in last year's tournament.

ARMY SOCCER TEAM WINS

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The United States Military Academy soccer football eleven defeated the Syracuse University team in a hard-fought battle here yesterday. The final score was 1 to 0.

'24, fullback, working effectively again in series of line smashes, the Iowa State machine ought to score whether they prevent Drake from counting or not.

An evenly matched struggle unfolded at Columbia, Mo., where University of Missouri preparations are made for the invasion of Kansas State Agricultural College. While Missouri defeated by a score of only 9 to 0, St. Louis University, which has been downed by much larger scores, Kansas State allowed University of Kansas to tie it 7 to 7, with what was calculated a weaker team.

By this Saturday Missouri should have fully recovered from the setback received at the hands of Nebraska two weeks ago when Tiger title aspirations were at their height. Kansas State, therefore, is to meet a squad more aggressive than the one which struggled through the St. Louis game. As St. Lincoln '23, fullback of the Missouri eleven, called signals for the first time and the change may have had something to do with the lack of sparkle in the Tiger attack. Clyde Smith '25, center, proved valuable, scooping up a Billiken fumble and racing 65 yards for the only touchdown of the engagement.

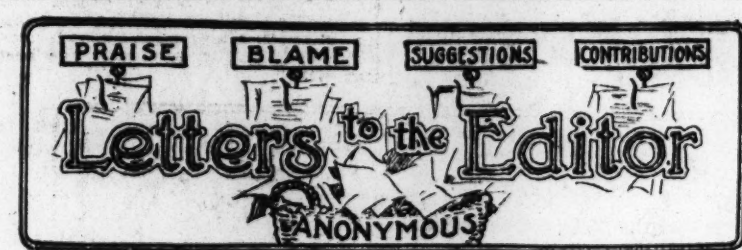
The Kansas Aggies held well when their goal is endangered, and Missouri will have a hard time crossing it. They held once against Kansas on their one-yard line. Capt. P. D. Hahn '23 intercepted a Jayhawk pass, and got through on a 60-yard run to score the Aggies' only touchdown.

Each having tied Kansas State by scores of 7 to 7, Kansas and University of Oklahoma should provide an exciting close contest. Kansas showed encouraging signs of versatility by plunging and passing to a touchdown against the Aggies. M. L. Krueger '24, left halfback to C. A. Wilson '23, quarterback, again proves an effective passing combination.

The aerial offensive will no doubt be Oklahoma's specialty. It was completely outplayed in this department of the game last week by Nebraska. Kansas scouts probably gleaned some valuable pointers on how to break up this attack from the manner in which the Nebraska secondary defense nullified it last week.

It is anybody's game at Grinnell, Ia., when Grinnell College meets the charge of Washington. Coach A. H. Elward's men were unable to stem the Coe College tide last week, going under by a score of 15 to 0. Capt. Everett Norelius '23, center, was the one bright spot in the defense. The Placers were completely outclassed for three-quarters of the game. Washington's passes, which failed against Iowa State, may prove effective against Grinnell.

FLORIDA STOPS AT CAPITAL
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—The University of Florida football squad, en route to play Harvard Saturday at Boston, stopped off today in Washington to practice at the Georgetown University field. Members of the squad and those who accompanied it were presented to President Harding at the White House.



Letters to the Editor

Anonymous letters are not published.

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ALABAMA DESIRES A BETTER SEAPORT

Millions to Be Spent at Mobile If Voters Give Their Sanction on Election Day

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence).—Millions will be spent to improve the port of Mobile if a proposed amendment to the state constitution of Alabama, to authorize the financing of the project, is adopted by the voters. The issue is now before them for determination, and upon their action will depend whether or not the State is afforded some measure of relief from the freight car shortage, always acute, but especially severe at present.

Statistics compiled by traffic experts show that for every four cars of products sent out of the State, but one comes back loaded and this in time has led up to the decision by various roads serving Alabama territory to send the bulk of their cars into districts where they can carry a load both ways, rather than into Alabama itself, where far too often strings of empty cars come back to the wharves—and hauling empty cars long distances, while other sections of the country are clamoring for them, finds little favor with traffic managers of southern railroads.

It is estimated that there are now available fully 300 or fewer cars than are required to handle even the normal volume of shipping outside the State, and this condition has had a decidedly adverse effect upon the marketing not only of the industrial output, but of the agricultural products of the State as well.

Reports from all parts of the State are that cotton remains in depots, pig iron is piling up in furnace yards; coal is accumulating rapidly at Anna, Ala., while pig iron is piling up at steel mills and it is impossible to get cars and therefore are unable to make the prompt deliveries which mean for them the profit resulting in a quick turnover.

By development of the port of Mobile it is believed that the volume of shipping, both into and out of the State, can be equalized.

The greatest freight assembling points are located on the seaboard. There, exports and imports meet. Ports that have the necessary facilities for the expeditious and economical handling of that freight are receiving and will continue to receive the greater share of business. They are for the development project. They are aware, however, that the greatest danger of its defeat lies in the "silent vote," which apparently does not oppose a thing during the campaign, but proceeds to defeat it at the polls.

Accordingly, a strong organization to work for the amendment has been built up in the State. Every county has been organized, and every effort made to win the favor of the voters election day.

Already 1,200,000 pieces of literature—three pieces for each voter—have been distributed throughout the State. As a result of this publicity, it is believed that practically every voter in the State is familiar with the issue—which business men, however, have declared is no issue at all, but an absolute necessity.

The women of the State, too, have been thoroughly organized, while the subject has been discussed in the homes, schools and churches.

ISSUES AND NOT CANDIDACIES COME FIRST IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Women Voters Put Blunt Questions to Those Seeking Office—Stand of All on Prohibition Is Being Asked

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence).—Issues rather than parties or candidates are paramount in South Dakota this year, as far as the women voters of the State are concerned. While clubs and definite political organizations have in some instances lined up behind specific candidates, and been more or less actively engaged in furthering republican or Democratic interests, their members individually are not going to vote straight tickets, if surface indications are to be believed.

There are three candidates for governor, each of which has organized support—W. H. McMaster (R.), candidate for re-election; Louis Orill (D.), and Miss Alice Lorraine Day, nominee of the Nonpartisan League organization.

It is largely through the influence of the League of Women Voters that attention has been directed primarily to the issues of the campaign of which prohibition is one of the foremost. Irrespective of party, club women are asking candidacies for definite statements of their stand on this question.

Receptions are being given by county branches of the league to candidates at which neither ambiguous statements nor generalizations are desired by the women voters. They demand instead frank statements of what the candidates have to offer in return for the women's vote.

South Dakota women believe that party loyalty is not enough. Some say they will support whatever party upholds the political doctrines with which they are most in sympathy. Others say they can side with neither of the larger parties, as they consider neither represents the people—yet they are equally dissatisfied with the Nonpartisan League.

A few women have entered the race for the state senate. Miss Mary Peabody, who has been a resident of Sioux Falls since pioneer days, is running on the Democratic ticket, with slight chance of election, while Mrs.

Ella Crawford, an ardent worker for women's suffrage in the old days, is running on the Nonpartisan ticket and is likely to fare little better. Women in South Dakota are more hopeful than male voters, who say things are not all they should be, but hardly expect improvements to come soon. The women are looking for definite issues, and are willing to fight for them. While they may not make themselves felt strongly in this election, the men realize they are a force with which the State eventually will have to reckon.

ADVERTISING METHOD IN POLITICS OPPOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Use of trolley poles, telephone and lamp posts and similar places on which to display pictures advertising political candidates, has called forth much criticism in Chicago, principally from the city beautiful committee of the Women's City Club.

Mrs. Allen Elrod, chairman of this committee, recently sent letters to candidates and especially to the headquarters of the several political parties enclosing copies of city ordinances prohibiting use of poles for advertising circulars and asking candidates not to break the law.

"Our politicians are our greatest law-breakers," she told a Christian Science Monitor representative. "They are heedlessly pasting their pictures on every pole they can find, so that the city has taken on a very bad appearance. All political parties are violators. The bad features are that these pictures will be allowed to hang on the poles for many months after election."

GIANTS BUY PITCHER

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 2.—Guy Morrison, premier pitcher of the Three Rye League, has been sold to the New York Giants.

PRINT BILL TAKES REPUBLICAN CASH

Deficit Covered by Party's National Treasurer, Report Shows

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (By The Associated Press).—The Republican National Committee spent \$11,554.12 more than it received during the week ending Oct. 31, according to the second report on campaign contributions, which was filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives in Washington today.

Fred W. Upham of Chicago, national treasurer, advised that amount to make good the deficit, the report shows. The first report, filed a week ago, showed Mr. Upham had advanced \$35,000 for the same purpose.

Today's statement shows receipts of \$11,735.50 since the previous report, and expenditures of \$23,289.62.

Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth-Edison Company of Chicago, led the list of donors with a \$5000 contribution. R. W. Bliss of Washington gave \$3000; E. F. Carry of Chicago \$2000; Thomas E. Wilson of Chicago, \$1000, and Hoffman Nickerson, New York, \$1000.

The principal disbursement during the week was \$25,092.45 to the National Republican Publishing Company of Washington for an October printing bill.

PORTLAND TO UNVEIL ROOSEVELT STATUE

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 2.—"Theodore Roosevelt, Rough Rider," is the inscription on a heroic equestrian statue of the former President, to be unveiled here Armistice Day with ceremonies in which many thousands of persons are to participate.

The statue, by A. Phimister Proctor, was presented to the city of Portland by Dr. Henry Waldo Coe, a life-long friend of Theodore Roosevelt, and is to be dedicated to the children of America. Approximately 25,000 school children of the city are to take a prominent part of the exercises, with a parade, each child dropping a rose, Portland's emblem, at the foot of the statue.

Classified Advertisements

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

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known in San Diego for the dependably good quality of its merchandise, the excellence of its value and service.
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The economical place to shop for Dry Goods and Ready-to-Wear
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Quality, Plus Service with Type That Talk
COMMERCIAL PRINT SHOP
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Bancroft Bldg., 1st & Broadway, Tel. Main 1184

Morgan's Cafeteria
1049—Sixth Street
Bon Ton Hairdressing Parlor
ELEANOR OLDS, Prop.
EXPERT HAIR DRESSING
Location, balcony, Blumberg-Schoenbrun (Clock & Suit Co., 581 Broadway, Telephone 659-56)

THE SAN DIEGO SAVINGS BANK
FIFTH AND E STREETS
The Golden Lion Tavern
San Diego's Famous Eating Place
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Open 6 A. M. to midnight, Cor. 4th & F Sts.
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Blouses
Fourth and C Streets
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Service Grocery
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850 3rd Street Tel. Main 693
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High Grade Dry Cleaning and Pressing
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BOOKS—STATIONERY—OFFICE SUPPLIES—
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CHANDLER & CLEVELAND
AUTOMOBILES
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1605 Fifth Street Main 718
WATERPROOF CEMENT TILE WORKS
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935 14th Street Tel. Main 1608

Ingersoll Candy Co.
FINE CANDIES
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640-644 Broadway
SO. CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO.
720 Broadway, 4th St.
EVERYTHING IN MUSIC

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SUITS MADE TO ORDER
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BOOKS
The ARTEMISIA BOOK SHOP
"The book shop of personal service."
1135 6th Street Telephone 664-49

SAN PEDRO
S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring
119 8th Street, San Pedro

SANTA ANA
HILL & CARDEN
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING & FURNISHING
MRS. BEN E. TURNER
INSURANCE Phone 284
184 West Fourth St.

OVERLAND—SANTA ANA CO.
ASH & LINDSEY, Props.
Willys-Knight and Overland Automobiles
513 and 515 3rd Street
SPENCER COLLINS
"Men's Shop"
304 N. Main Near Third

C. H. CHAPMAN
Lumber Dealer
120 Bush Street Phone 129-J
RAPID LETTER SHOP
MULTIGRAPHING—PUBLIC STENO.
418 Main Street
W. A. HUFF COMPANY
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
H. W. THOMAS
Men's Shoes
219 West Fourth Street
BARR LUMBER COMPANY
Successor to Griffith Lumber Co.
Established 1878
CRESCENT HARDWARE COMPANY
For "RELIABLE GAS RANGE"
208 East Fourth Street

CALIFORNIA

SANTA ANA—Continued

THE HOFFMAN JEWELRY SHOP
"Something for Something in Jewelry Service"
218 WEST FOURTH STREET
J. C. HORTON
FURNITURE CO.
"A Store—and More"
Main St. at 6th. Phone 232.
Wiring, Fixtures and Appliances
Next to Post Office

Spurgeon Furniture Company
"Where Price and Quality Meet."
Fourth and Spurgeon Streets

MODEL LAUNDRY
"All that the name implies"
Phone 104 908 East 8th St.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of SANTA ANA
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets
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CHARLES SPICER & COMPANY
Dry Goods and Ready to Wear
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CARL G. STROCK
112 East 4th St.
JEWELRY—PIANOS
The New Edison Phonograph
THE BETTY ROSE SHOP
Ladies' Silk Lingerie
Layettes
803 N. Sycamore

RUTHERFORD
Millinery and Hemstitching
412 N. Main Phone 968-W
THE FARMERS & MERCHANTS SAVINGS BANK OF SANTA ANA
Total Assets \$2,500,000.00
MISS NELL ISAACSON
Piano Studio
424 W. H. Spurgeon Bldg. Phone 1453

P-E-T-E-R-S-O-N-S
The Store of Better Shoe Values
218 West Fourth Street
McCLAY IGNITION WORKS
All kinds of Battery & Electrical Repairing
Cor. First and Main Sts.

SANTA BARBARA
The Lynette Millinery
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EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
INTERIOR DECORATING and DRAPERY FABRICS
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THE RUNKLE SHOE CO.
FLORESHEIM KEWIS TWIN
MODERN REPAIR DEPARTMENT
717 State Street
EL CAMINO REAL MOTOR CAR CO.
(Incorporated)
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We Also Rent Cars Without Drivers
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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SANTA BARBARA
The oldest National Bank in Southern California
We Pay 4 per cent on Savings Accounts
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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Story of a Picture

A FAIR-HAIRED youth walked bravely along the forest path. He was tall and graceful, and as he went on, with a long swinging stride, he whistled and sang. His big brown eyes looked keenly about him, and his full red lips seemed to smile. A handsome youth indeed was Raphael Sanzio, one whom everybody liked. By profession he was an artist; already, though hardly more than a boy, he had painted some wonderful pictures.

Today the fancy had seized him to take a stroll by himself, a good long tramp in the glorious air among the Tuscan hills. Suddenly he came upon a clearing in the center of which was a quaint little cottage, and next to it a sort of workshop. All about were large barrels with stout hoops around them. At the door of the cottage sat a young woman in a quaintly carved chair with a bambino, as the Italians call a baby, in her arms. Near her a beautiful child played with one of the stout barrel-hoops.

"Good morning, Signora," said the youth politely. "It is a fine day."

"It is indeed," she replied, "but you must have walked a long way. Will you not have a glass of milk and some goat's cheese?"

"Since you are so kind, I shall be glad if I may," replied young Raphael. "What lovely little ones you have."

"Yes," she said, as she poured out the rich, foamy milk. "My husband is a cooper. He has gone to town today for the festa. A holiday is good to take. I am having one quietly at home."

"I, too," said the young man, "am taking a holiday."

"And what may it be that you work at?" inquired she.

"I try to be an artist," he said modestly.

"Ah," she cried, "I wish I could see the pictures you make."

"I will make you one now," and, with a merry wave of the hand, he began to draw on the head of one of the big barrels. "Move closer to your mother," he said to the larger child.

Raphael falls to work. Then he drew rapidly on the smooth sweet-smelling wood. He forgot where he was. An inquisitive squirrel came to look. A songbird alighted near him. The sun sent golden splashes of light through the cool green. The woman sang softly and the children watched silently.

"Ah," said Raphael, "it is done. All I can do now, at least. Come and see."

The woman looked and gasped in astonishment. "But it is beautiful," she exclaimed.

And beautiful is what people still say when they look at the Madonna del Sedia, (Madonna of the Chair), for the artist made his sketch a picture so lovely that for hundreds of years the world has admired and wondered at it. It hangs still, rich in reds and blues, at the Pitti Palace, but you may see copies of it everywhere. The cooper's wife, with her

two children, look placidly at you just as they looked at young Raphael, centuries ago, in the quiet green forest with the birds and squirrels frisking about them. One also wishes to see the handsome boy as he happily worked, but you may see his picture, painted by himself; and it shows you just how he must have looked when he took his holiday and found a new picture to draw, where he least expected it.

One likes to think of the happy morning this simple gay group spent together, and how interested the good cooper must have been when he came home after the festa. None of them could guess that today artists would say: "If only I could do work as good as that! What color! What charm! What gracious loveliness!"

And still mother and children smile gravely out of the oval, like the oval of the sweet-smelling wood, over which the cunning pencil passed.



At the Very Thought Every One of Those Hippos Simply Rolled Over With Laughter

Davey Winkle in Circusland

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By EDWIN P. NORWOOD

FOR a moment both Davey and Jupps remained just where they sat down when that flip-flopping lid flopped back on its hinges. They sat there on the sugar-floor, looking with dazzled and blinking eyes at the great shaft of light that had sprung out like a jack-in-the-box to play torch in the tunnel.

Then, ever so softly, they started to crawl to where the light now streamed through. And as they did, they saw that what they had called a "lid" was a sort of shutter, instead; and that it had been made to fit snug over a big pane of glass that had one day or other been buried deep down in this strange Sugar Island.

appears, and then we cross over on that."

"It's right off from this point that we follow the ridge-place," put in one of the hippos.

"But only in the morning," said another.

"Yes, only in the morning," nodded a third.

Now, as they explained, Jupps had started to move about, first running to the edge of the lake and next peering into it, or, finding a stick stuck there in the beach, measuring the depth by deep thrusts in the face of it. These odd actions ended, he ran around this hippo and then around that one, counting the six as he did so.

"Any more of you fatties here on

we can hold?" marveled the baby called Bunter, rolling his eyes and flopping his ears.

"Yes, and a half-barrel more, too," laughed the monkey in answer. "So at it, you hippos! Front legs apart—heads forward—nooses down—mouths in. Now—all together! Go!"

How the 17 drank! How they gurgled and glugged, as they drew that sweet nectar up from the lake. What dozens of whirlopops eddied close to their mighty choops, or went scooting away when they stopped to take breath!

And as the mammoth ones drank that lake sank a bit. Inch by inch it went down until there gradually began to appear a low sugar ridge square across the pink face of it.

"We will," answered Jupps.

"Me, neither," sighed Waddle-Woof. "Don't have to! Don't have to!" Jupps cried in great glee. "For see—the ridge-bridge is high enough!"

"Not very wide, though," protested one of the others.

"Wide enough for Davey and me," answered the monkey. "So we'll—Say! Where is that boy anyhow? What, still drinking lemonade! Here—here, Davey. We don't need any more drink. Come along with you, now, time to cross."

And so, Davey scrambling to his feet, and Jupps skinning up to his shoulder, the two friends prepared to leave Sugar Island.

"Come back another day," cried wide Waddle-Woof, as Davey, instructed by the monkey, started to cross on the sugar-ridge strip.

"And when you can stay longer," chimed Bunter.

"We will," answered Jupps.

Glass

IT HAS been often said that no material, invented by man, has ever been of so much service as glass. To its aid, in a thousand different forms, chemistry and astronomy are indebted for their advancement. It has brought within the knowledge of men solar systems too remote to be seen by the naked eye, new worlds of living creatures too minute for their forms to be visible. So it has extended and magnified our knowledge of the material universe.

In every direction we find glass adding, in homelier ways, to the comforts of man. It is used to admit the light of day into his homes, and at the same time serves as a screen from the wind and rain and cold. As a mirror it reflects the images of objects, while through its transparent sheets every ray of light is transmitted. In the glass vessels that are used in the laboratory, the processes going on in their interior are shown clearly.

The purity of its material causes the presence of foreign substances to be instantly detected. It resists the action of nearly all the chemical reagents; and but for many of them would never have been known, nor could they be made and kept.

Little is known of the early history of glass. Glass beads and ornaments imitating precious gems were made in Egypt more than 3000 years ago. Hieroglyphics, that must be as old as the sojourn of the Israelites in Egypt, show glass blowers at work much after the fashion of the present day.

In the ruins of Nineveh glass lenses, vases, bottles and other objects have been found; but no indication of the use of glass for windows. The Egyptians were probably the first people to discover and make use of glass. In extracting the metals of the ancient brass from their ores, and in baking bricks and articles of pottery, the workmen must have drawn out the glass clinders into strings, and observed the vitreous glazing produced when the clay was mixed with ashes. The lavas of volcanoes, too, must have shown them rude forms of glass, exhibiting its plasticity; and the various colors of these artificial and natural products, no doubt, often suggested the possibility of imitating the precious stones—those true and perfect natural glasses. Profiting from these suggestions, the Egyptians soon reached a high degree of excellence in the manufacture of beautiful and useful objects.

Great Salt Lake

Great Salt Lake is visited every year by tourists who travel for many miles to see this interesting body of water. It has no outlet; the waters of the mountain streams fall into its great basin, and remain at rest or rise to the clouds in evaporation. The river Jordan flows from Utah Lake into Great Salt Lake from the south. Bear River flows into it from the north, while other streams contribute their fresh waters to this great inland sea.

In spring, when the mountain snows are melting, the lake often spreads over the plains that border its shores, making it much larger than its actual size, which is about 90 miles in length and 40 miles wide. An immense sheet of water! A great, silent sea, with no living thing in it! Think of a sea without fish!

The water of this sea is the heaviest kind of brine, charged with salt and other mineral substances. If a stick is left in it for a few hours, it will be found to be covered with crystals when taken out.

Another curious thing about this lake is that a person cannot sink in it! In fact, it is difficult for a swimmer to keep under the water. The water is so buoyant that it is not so easy to keep "head up" in it, as in ordinary water for one who is unaccustomed to it. Up come the feet, and down goes the head, unless the swimmer is extremely careful!

The surface of Great Salt Lake is 4200 feet above the level of the sea. The water is shallow, the depth in many parts being not more than two or three feet.

The Glowworm

The glowworm's tiny lamp is lit. When white-winged moths begin to flit. And bats across the barnyard fly. And brown owls in the copse cry.

Small travelers, when nights are dark. Are cheered to see that golden spark—Beetles that from the footpath stray. And ladybirds who lose their way.

Even when moon and stars are bright The glowworm shines, as if her light Were needed for the lowly things That creep or crawl, and have no wings.

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"WHAT do you know about bantams?" inquired Philip. "Well," replied Uncle Charlie, good naturedly, "I have owned five or six different flocks. Why do you ask?"

"You see," explained Philip, "Father gave me a trio of bantams the other day, but I do not know the names of them, and neither does he."

The two made their way to the back yard, where the newly acquired pets were roaming about an improvised yard.

"There they are," said the boy, with considerable pride. "Aren't they beauties?"

"Yes," said his uncle, "they are very good looking birds, and I can tell you what family they belong to right away. They are Seabright bantams. They are among the smallest of the bantam family, probably the trimmest and neatest, too."

"Unlike most bantams," he went on, "they are not pocket editions, so to speak, of some larger breeds. They are in a select class with a very few other bantams."

"How tiny they are!" exclaimed the boy. "And yet so beautifully shaped."

A Tame Bird

Uncle Charlie stooped and with a dexterous twist of his hand grasped one member of the trio, which seemed particularly tame. He balanced it on his hand, the little creature sitting gracefully on his finger.

"This little hen," said Uncle Charlie, "probably doesn't weigh much more than 20 ounces, and even smaller specimens are sometimes found."

"Will they lay eggs?" asked Philip. "Oh yes, but not so great an extent as some of the other kinds, and neither will they be as large. The Brahma and Cochon bantams are somewhat heavier and lay eggs which are large enough for use on the table. You can always distinguish these two kinds by their curious looking shanks, which are covered with feathers to the very ground. Then there is the Plymouth Rock bantam, which looks almost exactly like a miniature Plymouth Rock of the ordinary type."

"And does that complete the list of bantams?" inquired Philip, who was now thoroughly interested.

"Oh no," replied his uncle, "there are many other kinds, including some interesting Japanese bantams which I will show you the next time there is a poultry show in town."

"I suppose I shall have to have a house for my pets," remarked Philip a little doubtfully, as the back yard of the little suburban home was not large.

"Well, that's a simple matter," his Uncle reassured him. "It is only necessary to get a dry goods box from one of the shops down town and make a sloping roof for it. The roof can be covered with ordinary roofing paper, and the same paper fastened to the sides of the box. You will need an opening in the front to admit light, but it will not have to be covered with glass. A frame with muslin stretched over it will do just as well, because the window should be left open most of the time, even in

cold weather, except when there are storms or when the temperature runs very low.

The Housing of the Bantams

"Of course, there must be a perch at the back of the house, and a narrow flat board is much better than a round stick. You must also have a box filled with hay or straw for a nest. When winter comes, you will find it advisable to keep an inch or two of cut straw or hay on the floor of the house for your bantams to scratch in. In fact, it is best to scatter whatever grain you give them in this litter, so that they will be compelled to take a little exercise to get their meals."

"What kind of grain must I give them?" the boy asked.

"Just a little mixed grain from one of the poultry supply stores. A small handful, twice a day, will be sufficient. You must be careful not to keep food before them all the time. If they get a little hungry, it will be much better for them. Of course, they will eat a lot of scraps from the table, like bits of meat, pieces of bread and vegetables of all kinds. They will particularly relish a little lettuce or raw cabbage at frequent intervals. I suppose, probably, you can get along without feeding them any cracked grain at all, if you like; but it is a good plan to keep a little box of dry mash, also said for the poultry shop, where the bantams can get it at any time. This is an exception to my rule that the birds should not have food always before them. It gives you considerable latitude, too, because, if you should happen to be late in getting home some night, the birds would not go to bed hungry, as they could eat enough of this mash to satisfy their appetites."

With Father in the pony-chaise We love to ride on market days. And drive old Dobbin gently down The winding highway to the town.

We pass the maidens from the farms, Who, singing, carry on their arms Baskets of butter, eggs or cheese, Ripe fruit, or honey from their bees.

And jogging down the road as well Go gypsies with birch brooms to sell. And wooden pegs so smooth and strong, They make them as they ride along.

And when we reach the cobbled street That rings beneath old Dobbin's feet, We leave him at the hostelry, And go to spend our pennies three.

The market place is full of stalls, And, tempting us, each salesman calls: "Come buy my cherries sweet and red!"

"Ripe strawberries!" or "Gingerbread!"

And some sell crockery, some toys, Dollies for girls and balls for boys— Oh, what a treat for Jack and me On market days in town to be!

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THE HOME FORUM

Painter and Poet

AT THE first glance I saw that he must be a happy man. He had pitched his easel in a meadow before a little hill—a gorgeous rocky little hill upon which October had splashed, from crown to foot, great stains of scarlet, bronze, and gold. At one side, under sparse sycamores, there stood an old red mill beside a pond where yellow leaves were floating, and from the pond there came a stream threading the meadow. The air of the early afternoon was charged with smouldering beauty. The last leaves of the sycamores, frail films of beaten gold, were waving in a faint breeze.

A man as happy as this lucky painter must be, I thought, can afford me a few minutes of talk. It is good to talk with happy men. So I jumped the old stone wall and walked toward him.

He did not seem disturbed by my approach. Looking up for a moment from his canvas, he tossed me a blithe "Good day" and then went on brushing in a great blue boulder over which the maples were showering a crimson glory.

"You don't mind," I ventured, "if I stand here and watch your progress? Some painters don't, I know; but you may be an exception. I'll not talk."

"On the contrary, I'll be glad to have you," was his hearty response.

"Talk all you like, just so you don't expect me to be very brilliant in reply. This good light won't last long, and I must work rapidly."

"Well, that's an advantage the painter has. It's one of them. He doesn't have to forget that he's a social being while he is at his work. With a poet, now, it's different. He can't have anyone within shouting distance while he is turning his rhymes. Profound solitude, a sound-proof chamber, or else a lodge in some vast wilderness, is as necessary to him as a den is to a bear about to hibernate. And if anyone should come up and ask for permission to look over his shoulder, there would be an end of work for that day."

"Yes, I suppose there is that difference. I wonder why. But you say that's only one of the ways in which the painter is better off than the poet. What others do you see?"

"One of the most interesting," said I, "is connected with the one we have just mentioned. The painter sets up his easel wherever he likes, in the fields or in the market-place, and gets to work. He is glad to let all the world look on, because everybody regards picture-making as a normal and manly occupation. The poet, caught in the act of poem-making, on the other hand, is usually an abashed and shame-faced man. He is usually regarded as a joke. This makes him self-conscious, and so mars his work."

"Yes," said the painter, "I can see that there is a good deal of truth in

what you say. I wonder what makes the difference. Can't stop now to think it out."

"It must be a great joy," I continued, "to have people take your work seriously. They have to. Anyone could stand, standing here before this hill, why do you want to paint it, to make a record of these colors that are changing so rapidly from hour to hour. Everyone must see the value of what you are doing, must wish that he might do it himself. The painter's work is a sort that cries out to be done. The poet's work no one sees the need of until it has been done for a hundred years or so, and probably not even then. Of course there are exceptions to this, but I think the rule holds."

"On the other hand," said he, "the painter's work is confined to one copy, which can be seen in only one place at a time. In a few centuries, at most, even that one copy fades. The poet's work goes into millions of copies if it is good, it may be seen and studied wherever there is paper and ink."

"Of course that's all true," I admitted; "and it seems to throw the advantage on the side of the poet. But you don't take into account the painter's ideal way of living, the fact that he sits down every day of the year in the presence of beauty, giving all his time and strength to the study and imitating of it."

"Well, can't the poet do the same thing?"

"Perhaps. And yet I don't think you fully realize how a man who can work only with words—hard, unmanageable things that are—long to be able to do what you are doing, to make a clear and unmistakable report upon just one fragment of the world's beauty such as this little rocky hill. You have your tubes and boxes of pigment. I have only words. When you want to tell the exact truth about that leafy boulder you squeeze out three or four colors, mix them together and you have them right, and spread them on. You get the actual thing. But I can only say that the boulder is blue."

"After all, the boulder is blue. What more do you want than to say it is so? That's all I can do."

"Above all, I want to make people understand how this blue boulder makes me feel. Not only the boulder, of course, but this whole gorgeous hill, the big blue day that surrounds it, and all the pomp of autumn of which the boulder and the hill are shining parts. I should like to make a full clear statement, for once, of what October means to me—October, the king of months! And I fancy that paint would do that better than words."

"I'm not so sure of that. Suppose that in this present canvas I make a really great picture, getting into it the whole sumptuous, ethereal, smouldering beauty of this time and place, so that everyone can say when he sees it: 'Yes, that is really what October feels like.' All right, then. That would be painter's work at its best, a matter of brushes, canvas, tubes of color, with a dash of genius. And now, with that imaginary canvas which I shall never be able to paint, compare this:

There is something in the autumn that is native to my blood—
Touch of manner, hint of mood;
And my heart is like a rhyme,
With the yellow and the purple and the crimson keeping time.

The scarlet of the maples can shake me like a cry
Of bugles going by
And my lonely spirit thrills
To see the frosty asters like a smoke upon the hills.

There is something in October sets the
Gypsy blood astir.
We must rise and follow her.
When from every hill of flame
She calls and calls each vagabond by name.

That, now, is poet's work—Mr. Bliss Carman's. With less than one hundred words he has painted the colors and frosty breath of October and has given you, besides, its human value and meaning. Paint can seldom do as much as that, and can never do more. Moreover, paint can never dance and sing as those words do. The poet marries music to color. You say that most poets wish they were painters. Let me add that at least one painter wishes he were a poet and could do such a canvas as those twelve lines, which will be read and loved when all my pictures have faded."

The painter lifted his brush, sat back on his camp-stool, and chatted those twelve lines into my ears again as he swayed from side to side. Then I said: "When I crossed the meadow to talk with you I was expecting to find a perfectly happy man."

"Well," he laughed, "you didn't go far wrong. But I suppose the happiest man of all would be a poet who could paint on canvas as well as on paper, a painter who could make such poems as the Vagabond Song."

"Shall we say Dante Gabriel Rossetti?"

"Yes, he'll do, although I don't quite think he could have made that song."

"Anyhow," said I, "I'm going to finish off some rhymes about October that began to rumble in my head as I came down the road."

"I wish you joy of them," said he. "And joy to you in your picture," I replied as I turned away toward the old stone wall.

Color Harmony

"I'll have the purple one," she said. It was a brighter purple than many people would have chosen, but it exactly matched her best costume, and after all, purple was her color. The girl who was selling the hat smiled.

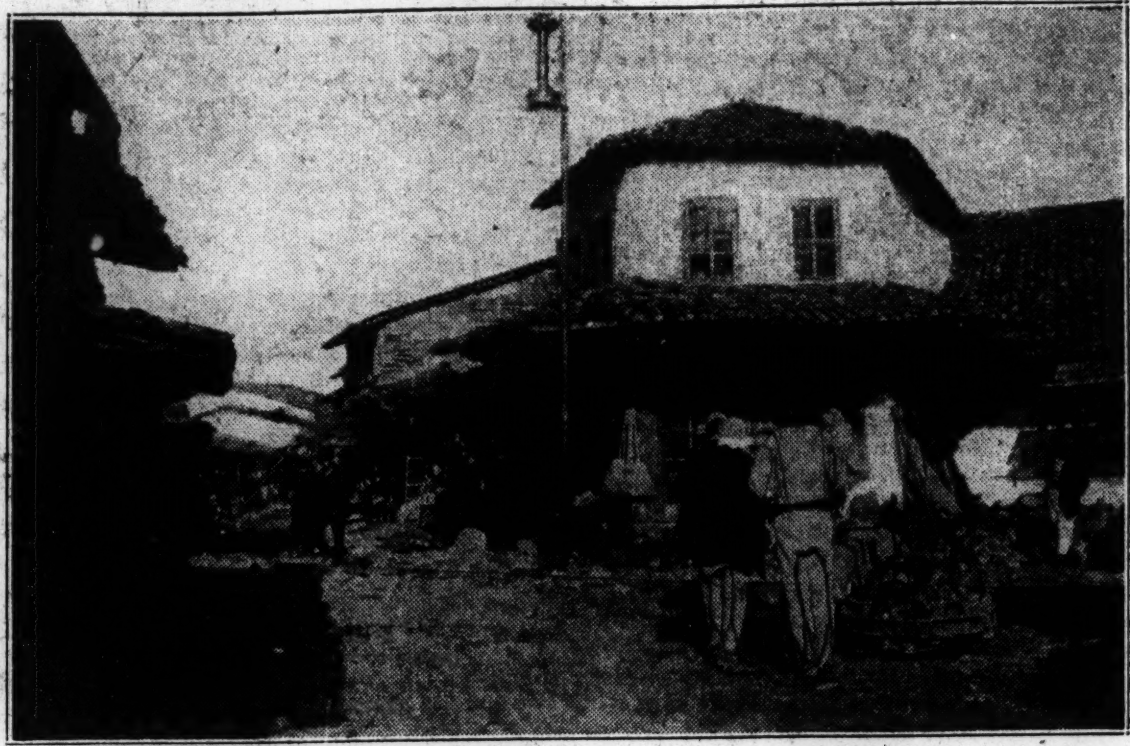
"It does suit you," she remarked. It is true that there was nothing remarkable about her. Her figure was short, clumsy, and thick-set. But she had chosen her hat to suit herself and she wore it proudly with the costume on Sundays.

The road was ordinary enough. The passer-by had trodden it a hundred

times and knew every inch of it. Here were the railings shutting off a garden where a huge beech tree reared its noble height against the sky. A short square figure in purple came into sight. It all happened in a moment. The sun, coming suddenly out from a high-piled white cloud revealed the blue depths of the mid-September sky. Green, gold, amber and copper glowed against intense blue and dazzling white, while below a splash of brilliant purple linked the whole into one glorious chord of color. The passer-by drew a deep breath as that momentary glimpse of harmony entered into his being.

tenegrins, in baggy blue or black trousers heavily braided and tight from knee to ankle, short coats of red or blue, the heads of the Bosnian adorned with a red fez with a blue tassel, the Montenegrin national head-gear being a round cap of red with a black border. The women are not so impressive, for in the street they cover themselves with long cloaks of blue or crimson, but in the houses they are most decorative with their long, loose Turkish trousers, white bodices and little red coats.

The mountain women, though not beautiful, are fine healthy specimens of womanhood and of a very independ-



A Street in Scutari

Albanian Towns and Types

AT THE end of the long narrow lake of Scutari lies the picturesque old town of Scodra (as the Albanians term Scutari), the one-time capital of Montenegro, the waters of the lake lapping its very walls. Behind the town the great hogsback ridge of Tarabosh frowns down and behind this peak tier upon tier, of the desolate snow-capped Albanian mountains rise, sheltering the wild tribes of Albania, descendants of one of the oldest races in the Balkans, that proud Thracian-Ilyrian people who came northward from ancient Greece. The scene, though very desolate, is wonderfully beautiful. From the snow-capped heights the mountains slope downwards to the lake in folds of orange-brown and madder rock, meeting the belt of sedges that fringe the marshlands to the shore. Great clouds, sweeping across the lake, change its blue into purple and emerald, and a sudden squall whips up a misty foam. Right under the castle hill with its Venetian battlements—for Venice once held away here for a little time—the city lies, its narrow lanes and dark old wooden houses with their red tiled roofs placed here and there by the slender shafts of the minarets.

Scodra, like Constantinople, has tinged itself deeply with the color of the East, and its history is almost as ancient; indeed, it is one of the oldest cities in Europe and was believed to be the capital of the Illyrian kings six thousand years B. C. Its surroundings, the various types of people to be met with in its crowded bazaars, lend an atmosphere of extraordinary interest to the town. As one walks through the network of streets—a perfect labyrinth of winding alleys with wide eaves and overlapping roofs—or pauses to inspect the hundreds of closely packed little booths, their dark recesses lighted by vivid shafts of sunlight that break through the gaps between the eaves, one's eyes are assailed at every turn by picturesque figures, tribesmen from the hills jostling Bosnian or Montenegrin peasants and merchants.

For the most part, the various tribes of Albania—Ghegs or Tosks—wear the same costume, long, close-fitting white trousers, finely embroidered in black, continuing down over the ankles and strapped round the instep; shirt and embroidered vest, also of white, and a resplendent sash round the waist, into which an armory of weapons is tucked. Over the shoulders a short, black sleeveless coat with deep fringe is slung, and a high white felt turban, swathed in a scarf that finishes under the chin, long ends falling behind, comprises the head-gear. These men are very handsome fellows, tall and lean, with clear-cut features and grey-blue eyes, and are hard workers on the land, while in the towns they make excellent artificers and armorers. The weapons they make are celebrated throughout the East, particularly the inland guns and pistols, and the gold-handled yataghans, which often descend as heirlooms and are greatly prized. But their industry is not confined to the manufacture of firearms. The leather work of the bazaars is really beautiful, and the belts and bags, cases and saddlebags made of different-colored leather, studded with brass and silver nails, and the gold and silver flagrant cup holders of delicate workmanship are greatly admired.

Some of the most striking figures in Scodra are the Muhammadan "Agas," the old aristocracy of the country, who swagger along the streets with princely pride, their white fustanellos (the kit made of several hundred gores of fine white linen, stiffened and standing out like a ballet skirt), swinging as they walk, their coat and waistcoat of scarlet cloth, with scarlet shoes and fez and a resplendent sash. Side by side with them one has the Bosnians and Mon-

ent character. They go barelegged, with a short, thick skirt hanging full to the knees, and a fustian jacket braided in red and black. On festive occasions they wear a small conical covered head dress over their short cropped hair, and of course go unveiled about the mountains.

It is not easy to penetrate into the interior of Albania among the untamed tribes of the mountains, but one may wander with comparative safety along the Drin valley or in the lower hills of the Kiri which lead up to the great mountains, a tumbled medley of peaks and pinnacles, the inhabitants of which have never known submission to any over lord. The roads are bad; mere tracks of the roughest description. Now and then one comes across bits of the old Roman road, made two thousand years ago and still in existence as the highway of the country. The people gather their harvest from the plains and take it in primitive ox wagons to the foot of the great mountains; but the wagons can go no further on the rough tracks, and the loads must be brought to the mountain villages on mule-back by the steep hill paths.

From the old grey fort with its massive walls (which tradition assigns to Julius Caesar) which overhangs the town of Scodra, a wonderful view can be obtained. Below is the shining lake, which forms one entrance into Albania, with, in the far distance, a glimpse of the Adriatic; the track beside it winding away to the Montenegrin border, while to the north and east is the rampart of the wild Albanian mountains, inhospitable and forbidding; old Albanian houses with high walls and jealously secluded gardens guarded by massive gateways peep out from the high ground above the crowded bazaars, and Duscha Chock Street links the town to the feet of the great mountains.

The manner of life of the Albanians is feudal, largely governed by unwritten laws which are jealously preserved. The oldest man governs the family of three or four generations which lives together in the strongly built stone houses with their tiny windows, suggesting a constant state of siege; and he, as head of the clan, has absolute authority over his people. But between clan and clan exists an almost continual state of feud. Nevertheless this wild people has its own notion of chivalry and honor, and a man accompanied by a woman or child may go safely anywhere.

Roses Everywhere in Persia

We found our way through the rice fields in the twilight. Here and there a peasant was still at work, wading knee-deep in the muddy water, above which the young rice-plants were just lifting their green heads. But most of the laborers were already plodding homeward, with brown, spherical felt caps perched on their heavy locks, and long-handled spades swung over their shoulders. Whenever we overtook a group of them the women would hastily wrap their heads in their towels, peeping curiously at the passing stranger from between the folds. It was dark when we reached Reest, but since it was Ramadan, the Mohammedan month of fasting, the people were converting night into day. As my carriage turned into the first street of the bazaar, I felt as if we were suddenly diving into an aquarium full of luminous deep-sea animals, so confined and narrow was the passage, so utterly unfamiliar were the sights about me, so bewildering the multitude of swaying, vibrating, flickering lights on every side.

In fact, the houses, so far as they could be seen from the streets, consisted of open rectangular box-like niches. These were occupied by craftsmen plying their trades and merchants displaying their wares. As we rolled past, the scene on either hand presented the aspect of a bright every-varying panorama. My driver

apparently prided himself on exhibiting his skill and the speed of his horses. At least he plunged down the narrow bazaar-street at a break-neck gallop. But he was soon forced to rein in, so suddenly that his horses reared until the carriage tongue was almost perpendicular. He had barely missed driving at full speed into a group of men gathered around an overturned cart.

I enjoyed the incident, for it gave me leisure to survey my strange and unreal surroundings. I noted for the first time that the whole bazaar was a perfect bower of roses. Sellers of milk and soft drinks had stuck rose

blossoms in their bottles instead of corks. Vendors of little cakes, peddling their wares from trays as they strolled slowly up and down the street, had arranged their dainties in little piles around their lamps, with a red rose capping each tiny heap. Bakers had strewn roses over their flat cakes of bread. Provision dealers had stuck them in their glistening pyramids of butter. Roses were everywhere.

The buzzing and humming of the bazaar, whose undertone seemed to be flutes playing in far-off gardens, was suddenly interrupted by a woman's singing. As I listened I caught a Russian melody, sung by the trained voice of a woman evidently well past her prime. Suddenly it ceased, and I heard again the mournful, plaintive, enticing notes of the flute in a distant garden. Then the song was resumed, and I recognized the words plainly. It was Chaikovsky's melancholy song: "Pochemu ya lublyu svetlaya noch?" ("Why do I love thee so, fair midsummer night?")

Suddenly the horse started again. The obstacle had been removed, and we continued on our way to the hotel. There, too, I found all the tables in the dining-room covered with roses.—Colin Ross, in Neue Freie Presse. Translated for The Living Age.

Edwin Lasseter Byrner was so frequent a visitor at our home as to seem almost a member of the family. His literary gift, which flourished for only a few years, would doubtless have brought him into much greater prominence had he lived longer. As it was, he produced a number of delightful books: "Patty's Perversities"; "Penelope's Suitors"; "The Tritons"; and "The Begum's Daughter"; while his best-known historical novel, "Agnes Surridge," will doubtless remain the classic of Marblehead. This novel owed its origin to the careful historical research which Byrner carried on in the preparation of a chapter for "The Memorial History of Boston," relating to the Provincial period. The acts connected with the romance of Sir Harry Frankland and the Marblehead beauty were included in Byrner's story of the time which was the product of the most careful and painstaking research. At the conclusion of Byrner's work, it was found necessary to curtail his contribution somewhat, and on his expressing regret in this connection, he was asked why he did not embody his work in a novel of Marblehead, thus using the romantic story he had so carefully verified. This suggestion he carried out, and the historical accuracy of the work may be traced to his previous share in the production of "The Memorial History of Boston." (In his poem of "Agnes," Dr. Holmes has also used the story of the Marblehead maid.)

Byrner was always a host in himself; the soul of every company, full of gay stories and able to entertain a roomful. Every dinner at which he was a guest was an assured success, and his great versatility made him a source of never-ending surprise to those that did not know the extent of his talents.—Caroline Ticknor, in "Glimpses of Authors."

Cesar Franck D. Minor
The cellos, setting forth apart,
Grumbled and sang, and so the day
From the low beaches of my heart
Turned in tranquility away.
And over weariness and doubt
Rose up the horns like bellied sails,
Like canvas of the soul flung out
To rising and orchestral gales;
Passed on and left irresolute
The ebony, the silver throat;
Low over clarinet and flute
Hung heaven upon a single note.
—Robert Nathan.

Refuge
All spiritual strength for ourselves,
All noble ties to one another, have
their real source in that inner
sanctuary where God denies his lonely
audience to none. Its secrets are
holy; its asylum, inviolate; its consolations, sure; and all are open to
the simple heart-word, "Thou art my
hidingplace."—James Martineau.

Resisting Evil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

IN OUR progress heavenward, we shall find the ascent much more rapid if we rise to resist the seeming power of evil, encountered along the way. One of the methods of error is to make us supinely indifferent and lazy in our mental resistance to its claims to place and power. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 390), Mrs. Eddy says: "Suffer no claim of sin or of sickness to grow upon the thought"; and on page 406, she says, "Resist evil—error of every sort—and it will flee from you." How many of us, before our thought was awakened to the necessity of resistance to all that is unlike God, good, not only were victims of various phases of evil, either in the form of sickness, sin, poverty, sorrow, or limitation of some sort, but were prone to regard these conditions as God-sent, and, consequently, to be endured! Yet, all the while, the freedom from bondage was right within our own thinking, as it is within the reach of everyone who is willing to make the mental effort, in the line of right resistance to the varied claims of evil's power or dominion.

We grown-ups are much like babes still, not analyzing thought from the standpoint of reason and revelation, but accepting just what generations before us believed. We are hurt by our failures and poverty and sicknesses and sins, but often we only weep and sit idly by with folded hands, believing that sometime, in a far-off future, we shall see better things. In his epistle to the Romans, Paul declared, "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." He plainly tells us we can prove what is good, by the renewing of the mind.

In the last verse of that wonderful fifth chapter of Matthew, immortalized as part of our Savior's Sermon on the Mount, Jesus says, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." We cannot, for a moment, think of our heavenly Father as manifesting disease, lack, or discord of any nature; so, as we are commanded to be like unto Him, we must rise to recognize our oneness with God, and therefore our perfection in Spirit, our birthright as the sons and daughters of Him who doeth all things well. We must also rise to resist all that evil claims to place upon us; for we are no longer willing to claim oneness with the so-called father of perdition, but are ready and willing to fight as soldiers to keep out of our

citadels of thought the enemy of disease and disaster,—all that is unlike God. Just as the immortal parent on earth desires good for his children, so we know that God, the tender, loving Father, desires His offspring to enjoy all the blessings that He has so generously provided for all, in perfect health, perfect morals, freedom from anxiety and worry, intelligence and wisdom, and the unfolding of good in all the activities that go to make up right, healthful living.

Every righteous success, even in the world of finance, literature, music, or art, has come about as the result of persistent, effectual work. No one has ever really succeeded who has not striven, who has not put forth individual effort to utilize what he already knows. And so it is in the overcoming of sickness, sin, or lack: we are called upon to use our knowledge of God, as revealed to us through His Word, as given in the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, which are divinely inspired. We are called upon to deny and resist every suggestion of seeming evil; and we shall find with each effort, be it ever so faint at first, that we shall be able to make greater progress towards effectual resistance until we, too, can say, like our Way-shower, Jesus the Christ, "The prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me."

Mrs. Eddy, in "Unity of Good" (p. 39), says, "As soldiers of the cross we must be brave, and let Science declare the immortal status of man, and deny the evidence of the material senses, which testify that man dies." Jesus was the great example. He even overcame death that he might prove to us that Life is eternal. His whole life was one of resistance to every phase of seeming evil: he healed the lunatic, the leper, the Magdalene; he overcame lack, and furnished the hungry multitudes with food; he was able to pay the tribute money by finding the needed coin in the fish's mouth; he overcame the so-called material law of gravitation by walking on the water, and the laws of time and space. We may not accomplish today what Jesus did, but we can at least begin to work out our salvation, which is, after all, said, the overcoming with good of all that is unlike God,—in other words, the right resisting of evil.

"Fight the good fight with all thy might;
Christ is thy strength, and Christ thy right;
Lay hold on life, and it shall be
Thy joy and crown eternally."

To a Ship-Yard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Pine-scented place of craftsmen,
What mighty emprise wakes in you,
What anthem of a world to range
Your hammers thunder in tattoo!

Rich argosies of project
Whose restless spirits urge them far
From travel of the homely road
That lies beneath familiar star.

Soft dreams of wealth and splendor
Whose magic-laden bright estate
Draws wise and simple soul alike
From native country's friendly gate.

Proud vessels freightage bearing
Of human life and purpose high
Across the vasty waste of sea
Beneath an eager, shifting sky.

Swift-going sails, be comrade
To far-flown sea-gull's flicking wing,
And Ship-Yard, bid your busy host
Their deepest prayers to building bring.

Maude De Verse Newton.

Harvest in Norfolk

They say that harvesting is no longer romantic. It never was quite so romantic as the poets thought; it was work for men; hard unremitting work through the many hours of an early September day. Perhaps it was more picturesque. Something has gone from the harvest-field with the passing of the scythe and the days when the long line of men swept gloriously across the fields, blades flashing in the sun, arms moving in a grand harmony, the music of the corn swishing away from the strong strokes of the scythes, the sharp melody of the bones.

And there were the women and the girls in their pink and blue cottons, and their white sunbonnets, brave patches of color in the strong sunlight as they followed the men and tied the sheaves, singing, prattling, chaffing! Much of that is gone; but there is music still in the whirring of the binders; there is beauty still in the sunlight striking on the sleek, hot flanks of the laboring horses; there is talk and laughter enough when the girls come up to the fields with their baskets and little family parties.

In the deep afternoon-light the men and the wagons are busy in another field carting the corn. In every wagon are two old laborers, cunning loaders of wagons, piling high the sheaves pitched up to them by strong youngsters on either side the wagon. Now with a cheery shout the ropes are thrown across the load fore and aft, young Ned comes up with his trace-horse, and the great wagon moves slowly, heaving and swaying across the hard stubble.—H. T. Kemball Cook, in The Manchester Guardian.

Refuge
All spiritual strength for ourselves,
All noble ties to one another, have
their real source in that inner
sanctuary where God denies his lonely
audience to none. Its secrets are
holy; its asylum, inviolate; its consolations, sure; and all are open to
the simple heart-word, "Thou art my
hidingplace."—James Martineau.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1922

EDITORIALS

ELSEWHERE in the Monitor, in a style more commanding than is possible upon an editorial page, is printed a discussion of the relation of liberty to the prohibition of liquor.

Liquor and Liberty

A favorite plea of those who would fasten the evils of the liquor trade upon the people is that to abolish it is to infringe upon the liberty of the individual. "Shall I not drink what I like?" inquires, truculently, many a man who knows perfectly well that in the relations of orderly, civilized society no man may take what he likes, do what he likes, or even be what he likes if taking, doing, or being interferes with the rightful comfort, prosperity, or equal liberty of others. Liberty to make a menace of oneself, or even a nuisance, is not liberty within the proper acceptance of the term, for it implies the refusal to the rest of the community of freedom to protect themselves against the menace, or to abate the nuisance, as the case may be. "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty," and the spirit of the Lord is not found in the saloon.

The right of the community to abate the use of intoxicating liquor, to regulate it or to prohibit it altogether, has been affirmed legally and politically at every stage by which the people of the United States finally reached the determination to abolish its manufacture, sale, and use altogether. When saloons were merely forced to take out a license, it was upon the theory that the business was one that should be subject to the constant supervision and control of the state. The "high license" idea proceeded from the conviction that the business was one so perilous to good order that its followers should be made to pay heavily toward the police costs which their trade made necessary. There was no talk about liberty being involved when the saloonkeeper was not made as free to go about his business as a milkman or a news-vender. And then came local option in towns by which thirsty dwellers in residence districts were denied the privilege of having saloons in their immediate vicinage. The courts decided that was no invasion of the right of either the saloonkeeper or his patron. New York City passed an ordinance by which only two corners of intersecting streets could be occupied by saloons. The gross invasion of the liberty of the landlords of other corners to round out the circle of temptation was upheld by the courts.

Nowadays, it may be noted in passing, the saloon has disappeared from all four corners, and the landlords and the passers-by profit alike by the new freedom from the ever-present lure of the groggery.

And so from local option in towns, to county and state prohibition, and finally to national prohibition, every forward step for the protection of the home, for the salvation of the victim, for the removal of temptation from the young, has been met with a protest that liberty is being infringed upon and in every case the courts have decided the protest not well founded.

Whose liberty suffers? The liberty of the man who sells maddening liquors to ruin the lives of his victims? The liberty of the man who uses them in excess to the wreckage of his manhood, the beggary of his family, and often to the point of crime? The liberty of the devotee of "light wines and beer" who cannot deny gratification of a depraved taste even that the world may be saved from the innumerable woes and tragedies which all history shows to follow in the train of alcohol as a beverage?

If these self-constituted defenders of liberty succeed—which they cannot—in bringing the Nation back under the yoke of the saloon, we may well cry with Mme. Roland, "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!"

In Massachusetts a group of friends of liquor calling themselves the Constitutional Liberty League intervened to prevent the immediate enforcement of the Volstead Act in the State by demanding a referendum on the question whether the State law should stand.

On that referendum, which stands as question number four on the State ballot, every friend of temperance, every foe to the liquor power, should vote YES!

Because the law does not become effective until approved by the voters of the State, the enforcement of prohibition in Massachusetts is ineffective. And because it is ineffective the men who compelled the delay due to the referendum declare the law should be repealed. They want it ineffective; they are striving to make it more ineffective, and because they are thus able to shake its enforcement difficult they ask that it should be repealed. Never was there a more complete example of the vicious circle; never a more extraordinary instance of men, in the name of liberty, seeking to deny to the people the power to enforce the laws which by half-a-century of earnest and patient effort they have put upon the statute books.

In Illinois there is in progress a similar effort to annul the act of the people of the whole United States as expressed in the Eighteenth Amendment by reopening the question of enforcement locally. It is in the last analysis the question of secession over again, and the State which produced Lincoln and Grant in the hour of the Nation's greatest trial is now asked whether it will uphold the Federal Constitution. It is the slavery issue once more, and the State of Lovejoy is asked to overthrow alcoholic slavery as it cast down Negro slavery. In the Illinois referendum the foes of liquor and its attendant ills must vote YES.

In Ohio the liquor drive takes a different form. There it is sought to write into the State Constitution a section repugnant to the Federal Constitution authorizing the manufacture and sale of liquor containing 23 1/2 per cent of alcohol by weight. The promoters of this amendment make no secret of their intent to destroy the

whole fabric of prohibition in the United States. "If Ohio writes our proposition for 2.75 per cent alcohol into the State Constitution this fall, you mark it will mean the first great break in national prohibition as it is," was the defiant declaration of the leader of the nullification movement. Lavishly financed by the outlawed forces of the saloon, these Ohio wets are confident of re-establishing the tyranny of rum. To avert it the people of the State in dealing with this amendment must vote NO!

In California, the fourth point of attack for the cohorts of King Alcohol, the issue turns upon the acceptance by the voters of the Wright law, providing for the enforcement of constitutional prohibition within the State. Here the plain duty of the foes of the liquor power is to vote YES!

Throughout the Nation there has been a concerted effort to elect to the House and Senate men favorable to the destruction of the prohibition law. This effort, so far as it had for its purpose the selection of a wet majority in Congress, has already failed. But the four referendum votes have a more sinister and menacing purpose. Even if all were carried by the saloon forces they would not take prohibition out of the Federal Constitution nor lessen the obligation of its enforcement. But the nature of these votes would be seized upon to influence wavering or hesitant senators and representatives, and made the basis for a continued, persistent, and extended campaign against enforcement. This campaign today is responsible for nine-tenths of the evils of boot-legging. Through it well-meaning and sincere, if ill-informed, people are made the accomplices of the violators of law and the purveyors of murderous drinks.

An unequivocal and emphatic verdict at the polls next week against saloon slavery in whatever form will go far toward ending the evils which the foes of prohibition systematically encourage and hypocritically deplore.

HUMAN liberty, a fundamental which needs no defense, is the basis, the inspiration and the goal of those courageous people of Massachusetts who will join tonight at Horticultural Hall in declaring their independence from the domination of "experimental medicine." Many have suffered long, too many have suffered silently and unprotestingly, while their homes, theoretically their castles, have been invaded by the propagandists of nostrums, serums, and poisonous concoctions forced upon them and their children, sometimes in the name of the law and sometimes under the duress of fear. Often individual protest has been unavailing against the organized conspiracy of exploitation and authority. One after another, and more frequently since the days of America's entrance into the World War, there have been added to the lists of so-called preventive serum-immunizers almost numberless antigens, prescribed for the treatment of alleged disorders often regarded by those who have been told that they have contracted them as imaginary and superficial.

The opposition is not to the concoction of these serums and antigens, or to their use by those who desire or have faith in them. But there is a growing and commendable opposition to the tendency, the desire, the determination to foist them on to the children in the schools contrary to the desires of children, teachers, and parents. There is growing popular resentment against that tendency, fostered by the experimenters, to engender among children who attend the public schools, hatreds and divisions between those who have been "immunized" and those who put their own welfare, good health, cleanliness, and independence above slavery to fear and superstition.

The Medical Liberty League, under whose auspices the meeting will be held, is a veteran in the campaign which it has now undertaken with especial attention directed against that paternalism of the medical profession which seeks to compel school children to submit to what is known as the Schick test. The league has won many hard-fought battles for medical freedom in Massachusetts and in other states of the American Union. It has preserved the freedom of millions of people threatened by medical domination, and it is equipped and ready to fight the battles of the people now, with their aid. The league is in no sense a close corporation. Among its members and officers are many doctors who have come to realize the uselessness and the damage resulting from the practices which they are now opposing. Against the monopoly fostered by the designing, the ignorant, and the superstitious, they have arrayed themselves with others in a conscientious and unselfish warfare for medical liberty. This warfare is against "suggested" medicine quite as definitely as it has so long been against compulsory medication.

LONG ago, in America at least, the old-time parlor, the creaking windlass, the squeaking pump, the boot-jack, the tallow candle, the suspended kerosene lamp with its fringe of glass bangles, and the plush photograph album, were discarded for the newer and more modern and possibly better things which have come to take their places. One by one, despite the memories and associations which lingered around them, they have been forced to give way. The parlor is no longer an integral unit in the economies of the modern home. Space is too valuable, what with high rents and high building costs, to permit the extravagance of a "company" room, a place set apart for use only on special occasions or when unusual formality is demanded. The availability of modern devices has caused the relegation of many former indispensable utilities to the garret or cellar. The boot-jack is now about as useful in the home as it would be in a blacksmith's shop, and the center table and its inseparable accompaniment, the photograph album, are but the infrequent adornments of the "best room."

The Old Fireplace

able accompaniment, the photograph album, are but the infrequent adornments of the "best room."

Thus far the progressive and ambitious have been willing to yield their preferences and their usages to the demands of the times. But now a halt must be called. Beyond this the innovation must not go. Before the old open fireplace there seems to stand, as if mustered by an appealing call to arms, a legion of boys and girls of the yesterdays and todays declaring that the fireplace, as an institution, shall be preserved, with all its memories, all its traditions, and all its potential influences on the boys and girls of the tomorrows. As the electric lamp has convinced even the skeptic that it is better and more economical than the old-fashioned oil lamp, so all the defenders of the open fireplace are convinced that there are more economical and more effective ways of warming a room than by an open fire. But all these persuasive arguments, unanswerable though they may be, fail to alter the purpose or cool the ardor of this militant army. The uncompromising surrender of the invading destroyers is demanded.

There are many persons even in the United States today who are able to recall in memory sacredly cherished scenes in which the open fireplace, with its blazing logs and swinging crane, seems to form the center. In front of it were a spinning wheel which responded to the skillful touch of one who even yet is unspeakably dear, a table around which none too studious boys and girls worked the "sums" in tomorrow's lessons in the district school, and a bearded man, perhaps interested in the weekly issue of "The Tribune" or "The Sun," but always ready to answer, as best he could, the frequent questions propounded. There was a dog there, too, although he is not quite so well remembered, except for his propensity to hunt more energetically and more audibly while asleep by the fire than when darkness was falling and the wandering cows and "young cattle" had not been found.

A farmer who was importuned by a salesman to buy a patent gate for his farmyard is said to have replied to the declaration of the zealous agent that no one could afford to do without the appliance, that he had always wanted to do something that he couldn't afford and this was the thing. So the boys and girls of an older generation feel today when it is argued that the fireplace is a luxury. The economic factor is not the conclusive one. All of them, like the farmer, are willing to do something they cannot afford. No argument has yet been devised to convince the American people that the open fireplace has served its time and must go. Its time of service apparently is not to be measured by any accepted economic rule.

NO PARTICULAR emphasis is necessary in asserting that the great need of the world today is peace. Reasonably this means financial, economic and industrial peace, as well as political and social peace.

Why this condition has not been realized, seems to be the desire of many wise and thoughtful persons to explain. Normal balances of trade and exchange have been displaced, if not destroyed, largely because of the apparent impossibility of bringing about that readjustment which should have followed the war. The settlements which everyone desired to see made have not been realized, and as usual in such cases the inclination is to pass the blame along from one to another, with none willing to assume responsibility. But now the realization is being impressed that continuing chaotic conditions actually menace what was quite recently believed to be an established world peace. Industrial and economic subjugation cannot be forever endured. Even a peace-loving people will not consent to a shutting down of what they have learned to believe are natural outlets for their products and the consequent cutting off of their usual means of gaining a livelihood.

When this is realized it is not difficult to understand why, in what is seen as an acute emergency, a warning is sounded in the United States, not by politicians or political leaders, but by observing and studious representatives of some of the great producing and distributing industries who are able to see the trend. Without previous official sanction they have urged the calling, preferably by the United States, of what, for want of a better name, may be termed a financial peace conference, at which might be discussed and solved the present perplexing economic problems of the world. In the broad agenda tentatively outlined it is not indicated that the matter of debt payments or debt cancellations will be dealt with other than incidentally. It is not insisted even that the representatives to the conference be authorized to speak with the authority of their several governments. But it is proposed that there be evolved at that meeting methods and means which will make a future discussion of international obligations possible without embarrassment or feeling.

The important fact is apparent that the producing industries in Europe must be restored to a prosperous and stable basis. Debts not canceled must be funded until something approaching normal financial and industrial conditions are restored. Any selfish policy of isolation, either political or industrial, must be abandoned where its assertion militates against the people isolated as much as against those who are shut out. Debts cannot be paid until the debtor is able to produce and save that with which payment can be made.

Aside from any considerations of cancellation, a question which no one in authority seems inclined to discuss very freely at the moment, it would seem that there should be a meeting of the minds of representative financial and industrial leaders upon the subject of reconstruction and readjustment. If the politicians feel some embarrassment it may be agreed that they remain silent. Perhaps they are willing that others point the way. Popular approval of the means proposed might make easier a definite decision by those who, finally, must be looked to as the arbiters.

Editorial Notes

IF THE breadth of vision displayed by Governor Allen of Kansas in his vigorous arraignment of the religious strife which is manifesting itself in the various sections of his State were more in evidence in many parts of America and the world it would indeed make for a wonderful state of harmony. He declared, in part:

I appear in this town and I find men hating each other. This man being hated because he is a Catholic, and this man because he is a Klansman, and your community is torn by a thing our fathers gave their lives to get rid of.

You both are to blame. You Catholics who go out and say: "I don't vote for a man that is not a Catholic. I am going to put my political activities behind my religion." You ought to be ashamed of yourselves, and you men who joined the Klan and say: "Here is an order that exists for the protection of white supremacy and to save us from the Catholic church" ought to be ashamed.

You Catholics should quit saying no man may hold office by your suffrage unless he is a Catholic. It is not worthy of you. It isn't worthy of an American or the American history. Let's get on the basis of honor, love and decency.

When loyalty to an ideal is seen as greater than loyalty to any organization men will be well on the way to an international brotherhood which will be larger than all the present-day organizations put together, and concerning whose availability and value there will be no doubt whatever.

DURING the church congress week at Sheffield, England, many subjects of considerable importance to members of the Church of England were discussed with a greater freedom and from a broader point of view than is often found at such conferences. Dr. Hastings Rashdall, the dean of Carlisle, for example, in telling of certain changes of doctrine which had come about in recent years, said that nobody today believed that there was literally any right or left hand of God, adding:

The modern man—whether ignorant or learned—never could believe as men believed in the third and fourth centuries—not even the most orthodox.

Dr. F. C. Burkitt, Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Cambridge, went even further, urging:

Let us not forget that for good or for evil the average modern Englishman has quite lost the fear of hell. If there be such a place or state, he does not think it concerns him, though perhaps a few war profiteers may go there.

When a touch of humor creeps into what is otherwise perhaps overly solemn, there is hope for real advancement and accomplishment.

NEWSPAPERS publishing the letters of Franklin K. Lane, recording his views of many incidents in Mr. Wilson's Cabinet meetings during the years immediately prior to the entrance of the United States into the war, should be more than usually careful not to overstep the bounds of truthfulness in their headlines to them, because otherwise great injustice may thereby be accomplished. For example, recently one of these letters contained this statement:

The President said that he was "passionately determined not to overstep the slightest particle of honor in dealing with Germany, or interned Germans, or the property of Germans."

The headline in a metropolitan daily, built on the foregoing assertion, read as follows:

Wilson "Passionately Determined," He Said, Not to Offend Germany.

Aside altogether from the question whether Mr. Lane would permit the publication of these letters if his consent were necessary to this end, it may be taken positively for granted that he would not want the readers of them deliberately misinformed by headline writers.

There is a tendency today to regard all new movements as of somewhat questionable nature because of necessity they run counter to what has been regarded in the past as almost inviolable. Moreover, many of them seem to justify this skepticism as to their true aim, a fact which casts a cloud over those which have higher ideals and motives. Thus, the Fascisti are grouped unthinkingly with the Bolsheviks and condemned by many unheeded. As a matter of fact, this new Italian party is in the highest sense patriotic. It is true that the question always arises, when a party overthrows a constituted government, whether it is not setting such a dangerous precedent as to offset its advantages. Still, in this instance, the Fascisti seemed justified because of the utter incapacity of the Government they overturned. It really represents a new human force organized to retrieve the rights of the Italian people. It is Young Italy organizing and rising to see that justice is done. It is a promise of a greater Italy, and it waits upon the future.

ALTHOUGH Mt. Everest has not yet been scaled, the last attempt was so much more nearly successful than the 1921 adventure that that peak may well take to heart the warning once addressed to it, "Just you wait, old thing." It is true that the difficulties in the way of victory are stupendous, but stupendous difficulties are overcome with an ease today that continuously promises better things. That climb was symbolical of the advance being made on all sides and the final conquest of the mountain will simply mean that the human mind has thrown off another of the shackles imposed upon it by the ignorance of belief.

A RESOLUTION passed at a public meeting of the Hindu and Muhammadan leaders held recently at Multan, a city of the Punjab, India, requesting the Punjab Government to depute a British officer to try certain riot cases, shows positively, if it does nothing else, that at least some Hindus and Muhammadans continue to appreciate the impartiality and justice of British rule.

It is satisfactory, so far as it goes, to have John D. Rockefeller Jr. declare that the 12-hour day must go. The next thing is for it to be put a stop to completely in every department of the oil industry—and all other industry.